# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEIBER 30, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 281.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

*Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—A large number of life-saving stations are to be established on the lakes.

—The London *Observer* says Disraeli is too ill to leave town, and unable to attend to business.

—A convention of railroad conductors was held in Chicago on Saturday for the purpose of organizing a mutual benefit association.

—A lad named Arthur West, son of Wm. West, of Coldaqua, Ohio, accidentally shot and killed himself on Friday afternoon while hunting.

—The La Fourche (La.) prisoners waived examination on Saturday, and gave bail ... before ... Orleans ... manderies, with bands of music, ... at the depot, and escort them to their head-quarters.

—During a fight last Saturday night in Jersey City, among William Livingston, Richard Gilligan, James Hunt and Phillip Reilly, notorious characters, Livingston was killed.

—The board of managers of the Western House of Refuge, at Buffalo, N. Y., have adopted a resolution granting freedom of religious profession and worship to Catholic boys confined therein.

—Thirteen steamers departed from the landing at Cincinnati on Saturday, which, with others loading for immediate departure, was the greatest days' business on the river there since ... times.

—P. A. Field, Attorney General of Louisiana, has arrived in Washington. It is said his object is to obtain from Congress the passage of a joint resolution for reorganizing the Kellogg Government.

—A New York paper says William Garrison, a native of New Orleans, and stepson of Capt. Franzen, of the steamer Stavia, was recently held for conscription in Germany, and compelled to leave German soil to avoid being drafted.

—George Q. Cannon, delegate elect to Congress from Utah, started East on Saturday. There are two indictments against him, and he is under bonds to appear at the December term of Court in Salt Lake City.

—Charles Gehrke, while attempting to board a moving passenger train at Fremont, Neb., on Saturday, was thrown under the train. Both legs were cut off, and he received other injuries which will prove fatal.

—The official count of the vote on the State ticket in Missouri gives Hardin (Dem.) for Governor 37,462 majority. The vote on Constitutional Convention, with three counties to hear from, gives 1,108 majority for a convention.

—Col. McClure confirms the reported purchase of Forney's *Press*, but denies the report that Col. Thos. A. Scott and ex-Gov. Curtin will be interested in the paper. The paper will be independent, without having in view the advancement of any particular men.

—A fire in Cincinnati on Saturday afternoon totally consumed the coal oil refinery of Wm. White & Co., including 1,200 barrels of oil. The total loss is $12,000, and the insurance $7,000. The fire originated in the bursting of a pipe in the delivering of oil from a tank on a railway car to the refinery.

—The statement of the Navajo Indians now on their way to Washington that three of their number were killed last summer by Mormons is contradicted in Salt Lake City. Two Indians were killed in the Grass Valley, Utah, last winter, by cattle herders from Nevada, the Indians themselves having been the aggressors.

—The delegation of Navajo Indians who arrived at St. Louis on Friday, had an interview with General Sherman, and laid their grievances before him. He received them cordially, but referred them to the President, whom they would see at Washington, as the only person having power to arrange their affairs.

—The safe of H. W. Hildebrand & Co., lumber dealers in Indianapolis, was blown open about four o'clock on Saturday morning, and $6,000 currency and $4,000 in United States bonds taken therefrom. The money was received by Mr. Hildebrand on Friday after banking hours, and it is supposed he was "spotted" by the burglars.

—The local inspector's report on the Empire disaster at New Orleans shows that the weight of the cargo was 228 tons, and the register 203 6-10 tons; that although her load was twenty-five tons in excess of her register, it was not an overload for a vessel of her condition and class. The investigation failed to elicit an adequate cause for the disaster.

—A fire broke out in the stock stables of J. M. Calloway, at Eminence, Ky., on Saturday morning, which destroyed about $25,000 worth of property, including twenty-eight horses, several mules, and all the carriages and other contents of the stable. Among the horses was the fine thoroughbred stallion Gold Chief, valued at $5,000, and the thorough-bred stallion Hambletonian Star, valued at $3,000. Two dwellings and the market house adjoining were also destroyed.

—Recently a carpenter named Elias Williams began the erection of a frame house in an unfrequented district about sixteen miles north of Wellstown, Hamilton county, N. Y. He hired George Smith to assist him. One day when drunk, the two men began to quarrel. Williams, in the course of the struggle, threw Smith over a wooden saw-horse and sawed off the head of his antagonist, severing it entirely from the body. Williams soon afterwards cut his own throat.

### OHIO BREVITIES.

THE people of Massillon are very much exercised over a case of body snatching that occurred in their city a few nights since. A miner named Barrack, accidentally killed at the Grove coal mine, was buried in the cemetery, and it seems that his brother dreamt one night that the grave had been robbed. The dream so preyed upon his mind that he could not rest, and on visiting the grave he found that his vision was only too true.

THE Cleveland building associations are greatly excited over a decision which pronounces their organizations unconstitutional and void. How to close up and get out, is now the question. There are now a large number of them, and very many stockholders. They have had a general meeting to-try and agree upon what is to be done, but thus far they do not agree upon anything. The matter has been argued before the Supreme Court, and will soon be settled. The court at Cleveland decided the organizations to be illegal bodies.

### United States Patents

*Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending November 24th, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Dodge, No. 37 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.*

156,673. Torpedo for Oil Wells. L. G. Peck, Rouseville, Pa. Filed August 27, 1874.

156,680. Pitman Connections. Charles M. Young, Meadville, Pa. Filed September 21, 1874.

156,712. Reservoir Cooking Stoves. Wilhelm, Rubencamp, Bethlehem, Pa. Filed March 13, 1874.

156,714. Lubricating Compounds. James Scott, Sharpsburg, Pa. Filed October 10, 1874.

156,718. Safety Wheels for Watches. Harry B. Weiland, Martinsburgh, W. Va. Filed October 5, 1874.

156,719. Lubricating Compounds. Joseph Williams, Sharpsburg, Pa. Filed October 24, 1874.

156,766. Cattle and other Cars. George W. Hunt, Pittsburgh, assignor of one-half his right to James E. Wilson, Allegheny, Pa. Filed October 5, 1874.

156,825. Pitman Attachments For Harvesters. Andrew J. Sweeney, Wheeling, W. Va. Filed September 5, 1874.

6,127. Processes of Treating and Drying Cigars and Tobacco. James Cuddy, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself, E. A. Kitzmiller, and J. J. Schlemmer. Patent No. 126,490, dated March 4, 1873. Filed October 24, 1874.

SAM EVANS and Jno. Jones, of the Delaware, near Minersville, eat, Saturday, on a wager, the following: Evans eat 212 oysters, 17 hard boiled eggs and drank 3 bottles of porter, while Jones eat 209 oysters and drank nothing, as he had not the capacity to accommodate any more stuff, and consequently lost the wager, which was to pay the funeral expenses, if such a thing should have occurred, and which, under the circumstances, was quite likely.

## FIRST EDITION.

### NEW YORK.

**A Land and Emigration Company to be Organized.**

**The Contract Between the Pacific Mail and Panama R. R. Ratified.**

NEW YORK, November 29, 1874.

**The Erie Railway.**

John A. C. Gray, one of the Erie directors, just returned from Europe, informs the *World* that his mission to negotiate a loan was quite satisfactory. He says: "I was enabled to redeem a small proportion of the bonds that had been hypothecated, and I ... remainder at good prices. ... Erie will need to borrow no more money. I put out about ten million dollars, which was all we wanted to, and covered those that were hypothecated by Mr. Watson when the panic surprised us. The result is quite sufficient to our needs, as the finances of the road are now easy."

**Land and Emigration Company.**

The Sunday *Mercury* says application will be made to Congress this session to incorporate the United States Land and Emigration Company, with a nominal capital of $10,000,000. The object of the company is declared to be to facilitate the settlement of public lands and of all other unoccupied lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, canals or other works of public improvement or educational institutions, to establish safe colonies, and make regulations for their government, under the supervision of an agent. The company may also enter into any contract with land-grant railroads for the settlement of their lands, on such terms as they may agree upon, and have power to sue its debtors in all courts, but itself is to be sued by its own creditors in United States Courts only, while its property and franchises are to be exempt from all taxation—National, State, and local—and in lieu of taxes is to pay annually one per cent. of its net income into the Treasury of the United States.

**A Contract Ratified.**

The directors of the Pacific Mail Company ratified a ten years' contract with the Panama Railroad, under which the former have the privilege of making the tariff on freight and passengers between New York and San Francisco, and all earnings of the Railroad company over twelve per cent. per annum to stockholders are to be equally divided between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1874.

**Insurance in Chicago.**

The committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters who visited Chicago to inspect the improvements made there with a view to safety against fires, will make their report to the Executive Committee on Monday. Edgar W. Crowell, resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, who is a member of the visiting committee, in conversation this morning, said he thought that the result of their observation would be favorable to a renewal of the business relations of the National Association with Chicago. Mr. Crowell says the committee of Underwriters feel very hopeful for the future prosperity of Chicago.

**Sunday Amusements.**

Large numbers of the best known merchants, bankers, &c., of this city, have signed a paper addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners, calling their attention to the flagrant and increasing violations of a law of the State which prohibits theatrical and other entertainments of the stage on Sundays, and asking that this law may be promptly and impartially enforced against all offenders. The names of Dion Boucicault and Lester Wallack are among the signers.

**"Boss" Tweed.**

The first year of Tweed's imprisonment expires to-day. His counsel believing illegal the sentence for twelve successive terms of one year each, will, it is said, within a day or two apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring Tweed before the courts to have the sentence reviewed. In case of failure, a bill of exceptions is ready to present to the Appellate Court.

### LOUISIANA.

**The Work of the Returning Board.**

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—The Returning Board were engaged all day on the returns from Carroll parish. The Conservatives and the Gla faction of Republicans claim that the returns were "doctored" by Geo. C. Benham, the candidate for re-election to the Senate, giving himself five hundred and forty-seven more votes than he received. A similar change was made in favor of Morry and against Spencer. The Congressional contest in the Fifth district turns on these returns. The tally sheets from Carroll parish were found to be forgeries.

The following statement was to-day offered in evidence:

NEW ORLEANS, November 10, 1874.—Mr. Benham had the tally lists of Carroll parish at the house of Mrs. Peterish, on Jackson street, between Laurel and Constance streets, on Tuesday night, spread on the table, with pen and ink. Another person was with him, evidently "doctoring" them.

(Signed) T. A. BARTON.

Affidavits proving that the signatures to the tally sheets were forgeries and that the returns had been tampered with were submitted.

### THE TURF.

**Race Between Fullerton and Occident at San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—The attendance at Bay District Park was rather small. Occident drew the pole on the horses being called. At 2:45 the horses both came on the track, which was in fair condition, notwithstanding recent heavy rains. At three o'clock the horses had scored four times without a start. At seven minutes past three the horses got off. At the half mile Fullerton was in the lead, when Occident made a splendid dash, passed him, kept the lead, and passed under the wire half a length ahead. Time 2:19.

The second heat was won by Occident. Time 2:25. In this heat Fullerton broke badly twice. At the quarter pole he was thirteen lengths behind, but gained ground, Occident passing under the wire a length ahead.

The third heat of the race was won by Occident. Time 2:22½. Fullerton led to the half mile pole.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

**Reception of the King of Hawaii.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—King Katokana was received at the landing this morning by a military escort ordered by Governor Booth. Salutes were fired from the forts and from the men-of-war Benicia, Saranac and Portsmouth. Large numbers of people flocked to the city from an early hour to witness the landing of the King, accompanied by two of his Governors and Minister Henry A. Pierce. The royal party took rooms at the Grand Hotel. The King will proceed to Washington in a few days, and then visit the principal eastern cities. The city authorities took no part in the reception. The King says he is merely on a visit to the President, and will take no part in the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty.

## OBITUARY.

**Judge John M. Read.**

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—John M. Read, Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died of cholera morbus this afternoon, after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years. He was father of General J. M. Read, United States Minister to Greece, who sailed for Europe last week.

**The Tornado at Tuscumbia, Ala.**

CINCINNATI, November 28.—The *Times'* special says: A gentleman from Tuscumbia states that Sunday's tornado was most disastrous in its effects upon the surrounding country. Houses were unroofed, fences blown down in every direction, and large trees torn from the ground and carried for miles. Many cabins and outhouses in which they went. After the tornado left Tuscumbia, it seemed to have spent its force on risen above the houses. It then came down upon farms and filled all the country for miles around with high trees, then sweeping everything for another nine miles, blowing away scores of negro cabins and killing four occupants outright. The loss to Tuscumbia alone will be $500,000. Nearly every building in the place was more or less damaged. Provisions are giving out, and there are upwards of four hundred destitute and houseless people. The ruins of the house of State Senator Moore were removed after the storm. Mrs. Moore was found on the bed with two heavy timbers lying across her body, and two children under her, dead, and crushed out of shape. John Hodgkins was blown out of a second story window, and the house blown down, burying his brother's family. On removing the ruins, Hodgkins, his wife, and four children were all found crushed to death. The house of Mrs. Winslow was blown down, and she found killed by a heavy wardrobe. The house was valued at $40,000. All told, the loss of life by the tornado will not be less than sixty, and fully that many wounded.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Report of the Postmaster General.**

**$2,500,000 Gold to be Sold During December.**

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1874.

**Report of the Postmaster General.**

The report of the Postmaster General, just completed, says that the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $24,-596,568; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1874, are $36,964,034. The total estimated revenue is $29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of $7,813,878. These estimates do not include the appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to $2,098,500.

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1874.

**December Gold Sales.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell each Thursday during ... gold ... says the maximum ... six cents between the United States ... other countries parties to the Postal Convention at Switzerland, which rate will go into effect on the 1st of July, 1875. But one rate will be charged on letters to and from California.

**Soldiers' Wives.**

The Inspecter General of the Army, in his annual report, says a regulation is much needed inflicting punishment on soldiers who marry without proper permission. Military posts are sometimes overrun with the wives of enlisted men, and it is well known it requires about as much transportation to move four laundresses as it does to move a whole company of men.

**Dockray's Prison Life in Spain.**

The Secretary of State has received a telegraphic communication from the American Minister in Madrid, stating that Dockray's accommodations in Santander have been the best possible. He has been allowed to walk about the city, and General Lawley pays attendance, and has been carefully provided for as to board and clothing.

**Appropriation Bills.**

A member of the House Committee on Appropriations says that at least five of the principal appropriation bills will be ready for reporting to Congress on the first day of the session, and that nearly all the others are in a state of forwardness.

**Lake Disasters.**

CLEVELAND, November 29.—Snow to the depth of nine inches fell here yesterday and last night. The schooner Lightguard, owned and sailed by Capt. McCormick, of Milwaukee, loaded with wheat from Chicago to Oswego, went ashore last night. All of the crew ... about ten o'clock. The crew got ashore safely.

The schooner Thomas Gawn, Capt. Waits, ... loaded with iron ore, attempted to enter this port this evening, missed the entrance to the harbor, and was obliged to let go her anchors to, save her from going ashore. She is now riding a short distance west of the piers, and will probably be brought in in the morning without damage.

The schooner J. N. Foster, owned in this city, is ashore at Ashtabula harbor. The crew are safe.

### STATE ITEMS.

PLENTY of "To Lets" in Johnstown.

ERIE want a fire department at Blairsville.

SCARLET FEVER and diphtheria prevail at Oil City.

EVERY unmarried man in the railroad shops at Altoona has been discharged.

THE Washington county Alms House contains one hundred and thirty inmates.

"THE ISATICS" is the title of the Oil City dramatic association. Very appropriate.

LAST week an apple tree on the farm of John Young, in Morris township Greene county, was in full bloom.

THE Burgess of Greenville has made a public appeal for aid for the poor they have among them during the coming winter.

AT Fairview, Butler county, water sells at fifty cents a barrel, and oil at forty cents. Hurry up with those new oil wells, please.

LUZERNE COUNTY claims the shortest will on record. This is the document: "Emily R. Miner is my heir. Sarah K. Miner."

AUDITOR GENERAL ALLEN will go back to Blackstone, on retiring from his present position. He will practice at his home in Warren.

THE coal banks at Sharpsville have suspended shipping coal to Erie, and a large number of men are consequently out of employment.

A PRINTER in Bethlehem actually entertained a company in honor of his mother-in-law's birthday anniversary. He is a hypocrite.

THE estate of Thaddeus Stevens is estimated to be worth $100,000, and it goes toward the founding of a hospital in Lancaster county.

MR. ALBERT CLARK and wife celebrated their tin wedding last week, and have enough tinware now to go into the business wholesale.

IRON ORE, containing about ninety per cent. of pure metal, was recently discovered on the farm of Mr. David Hagerty, in Washington county.

A DELAWARE county man entrusted $600 to his hired man for him to deposit. The hired man deposited the money in his own pocket and sloped.

THE entire stock of pig iron in the Shenango Valley is reported to be thirty thousand tons, while in the Mahoning valley it is said not to exceed ten thousand tons.

THERE were three hundred and sixty gallons of apple brandy and 1,856 kegs of beer made in Lawrence county last month, according to the United States Assessor.

THREE quarts of stewed oysters were made away with by a Hollidaysburg glutton, on Tuesday last. He wagered that he would eat three quarts, but was compelled to give up the bet, and a little specie saved his life.

A WILLIAMSPORT ATTORNEY, in summing up a case, propounded a question that the jury answered on its own account. It was this: "Gentlemen, if a man was to enter your house and shake his nose under your hat, how would you feel?" They all gave it up.

THE counties of Armstrong and Indiana now boast of the tallest inhabitants. They are named Shirely, and two of them live near Maysville, Armstrong county, and the other lives in Conemaugh township, Indiana county. Their ages are respectively 99, 100 and 103.

THE people of Mill Village, Mercer county, offer a bonus of $1,000 to any one who will build a flouring mill, tannery, woolen factory, or paper mill in that village. They also offer $10,000 to help start any sort of a manufacturing business that will give employment to 50 men.

ON TUESDAY, Hon. Warren J. Woodward received an official document from the State Department at Harrisburg, and upon opening it he found that it was the commission of Hon. Edward M. Paxson as Supreme Judge. The document was at once mailed to Harrisburg. In all probability Judge Paxson received Judge Woodward's commission.

FOR the fourth time within a year the store of Mr. John Law, in Hollidaysburg, was burglarized a few nights ago, and fifty dollars' worth of hams, shoulders and buckwheat flour carried away. As Law has suffered a good deal by the visits of thieves, it is full time that the thieves should be made to suffer by the visits of the law.

### TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER.

**A Gentleman Nearly Killed by an Infuriated Bull.**

The Connellsville *Courier* gives an account of a terrible encounter with a bull. It says Mr. Isaac Campbell, a well known citizen of Menallen township, Fayette county, is the owner of a valuable blooded bull, which has carried off the first premium at our county fair in a number of instances, and has been heretofore considered as one of the best trained animals in the county. On Wednesday morning of last week, Mr. Campbell undertook to drive the bull from one pasture to another, when the animal refused to obey, and his owner, by way of persuasion, pelted him with a few stones. This treatment was new to the old fellow, and he at once resented it by tossing upon Mr. Campbell, who, finding it impossible to save himself by flight, attempted to get hold on the ring in the animal's nose. The scuffle, which lasted fully twenty minutes, was ended by Mr. Campbell being knocked down by a blow from the bull's horn striking him above the eye, rendering him insensible, and leaving him at the mercy of the infuriated beast. How long he lay there he does not know, but when found by his son he was supporting himself by one hand on the fence and holding the bull by the nose ring with the other. He had recovered his senses, but knew nothing as to how he came to have hold of the ring. Mr. Campbell's appearance fully attested the fierceness of the struggle he had made for his life, and an examination showed that his collar bone was broken, the ring broken from the back bone, three from the breast bone, and the breast bone smashed in so that it moves with each breath drawn, one ear nearly torn off, and his body and limbs fairly covered with cuts and bruises. The bull was well broken to the ring in his nose, and gave up as soon as Mr. Campbell succeeded in getting a hold on it. The injured man, at last accounts, was doing as well as could be expected.

## SECOND EDITION

### FOREIGN.

**Municipal Elections in Paris.**

**Anti-Masonic Riots in South America.**

**Mass Celebrated by "Old Catholics" in Berlin.**

**CANADA.**

**An Extradition Case.**

QUEBEC, November 28.—Proceedings under the extradition act will be begun on Monday in the case of Taschmacher, accused of defalcations, forgery and embezzlement to the amount of half a million francs of his former employers.

**Elections for Parliament.**

... the members ... West ... has been appointed to the Mahlist, deceased.

**Railway from Manitoba to the Pacific.**

OTTAWA, CANADA, November 29.—Notice has been given in the official *Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate a railway company, with full powers to construct, own and operate a line of railway from the Red River to the province of Manitoba, to some point in British Columbia on the Pacific coast.

### LABRADOR.

**Outrage by Esquimaux Indians.**

NEW YORK, November 28.—A private letter from St. Pierre Miquelon gives an account of a terrible tragedy which took place at the settlement of Indian Tickle, Labrador, on the night of the 15th inst. The victims were two families named Morrison, numbering nine persons, only one of whom, a girl, escaped. It seems that of late gangs of Esquimaux Indians have been committing robberies at huts and stores, and that after the capture of several of the Indians the others were punished by whipping. The Indians sought revenge, and on the night of the 15th visited the dwelling of the Morrisons and shot and stabbed to death eight of the nine persons residing there. One Indian was also shot.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**Anti-Masonic Riots.**

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—The religious excitement growing out of the conflict between the Catholic clergy and civil authorities culminated in bloody disturbances in the provinces of Pernambuco and Parahibe. The sympathizers with the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco, recently sentenced for violation of the laws of the empire, have made riotous demonstrations. Their cry is "Down with the Masons." They have attacked several Masonic lodges and wrecked the places, and will probably be brought in in the morning without damage.

The schooner J. N. Foster, owned in this city, is ashore at Ashtabula harbor. The crew are safe.

### GERMANY.

**The Berne Postal Convention.**

BERLIN, November 28.—A bill to carry into effect the Berne Postal Convention passed its second reading in the Reichstag to-day.

**The Old Catholics.**

BERLIN, November 29.—Mass was celebrated to-day for the first time in this city by a priest of the Old Catholic Church. The congregation numbered about three hundred, of whom twenty received communion.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Destructive Storm.**

LONDON, November 29.—A storm of great violence prevailed to-day on the coast. The bark Veteran was driven ashore, and became a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were drowned. Many other casualties are reported, with heavy loss of life.

**Papal Infallibility or Excommunication.**

LONDON, November 30—5:30 A. M.—A circular letter from Archbishop Manning was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese yesterday, declaring that all person who do not accept the dogma of Papal infallibility cease to be Catholics.

### FRANCE.

**Municipal Elections in Paris.**

PARIS, November 29.—Municipal elections were held in this city to-day, with the following result: Radical candidates elected, fifty-three; Moderate Republicans, ten; Conservatives, eleven.

### CUBA.

**Battle with Insurgents.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 28.—A body of Spanish troops encountered a party of insurgents at San Juan Yesterday, killing eleven of them.

### SPAIN.

**The Strength of the Army.**

MADRID, November 29.—It is said the army now numbers 200,000 men, fully armed, and there are 40,000 men waiting for arms ordered from the United States.

### WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 29, 1874.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hum. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 30.09 | 39 | 89 | NW | Cloudy. |
| 2 P. M. | 30.04 | 30 | 79 | W | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 30.14 | 24 | 87 | W | Lt. Snow. |

Mean Barometer, 30.10.
Mean Thermometer, 27.
Highest Thermometer, 37.
Lowest Thermometer, 20.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

**Daily Bulletin.**

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 28; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 19; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 1; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 19; Keokuk, clear, thermometer 11; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 6; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 22; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 22; Memphis, clear, thermometer 36; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 30; Omaha, clear, cloudy, thermometer 20; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 29; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 46; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 16; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 69; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 44; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 25.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 30, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-Day.**

For New England and the Middle States, colder and partly cloudy weather, with fresh or brisk northwest winds, and rising barometer.

### THE MOWRY HOMESTEAD.

**The Indian Claimant's Case.**

The ejectment case involving the right to possession of the Mowry estate in the Seventeenth ward, will come up in the United States Circuit Court next week. The plaintiff who journeys through this vale of tears under the euphonious title of Mary Cub-Ba-you-quit, is the alleged descendant of Wm. Mowry in whom the original title vested. The case is one of great interest inasmuch as the land in dispute is now worth a princely fortune. The counsel on either side have an arrangement by which forty persons were selected as a jury panel. They were from all parts of the Judicial District, over which the United States Court in the West. It was decided that it has jurisdiction. From these forty eighteen men have been selected and then from these eighteen will be chosen the jury of twelve. The names thus far of those chosen have been kept quiet, but it is understood that they comprise some of the most prominent gentlemen in the District—two of whom are from Allegheny county.

The list embraced Congressmen, Judges, Legislators, and prominent Attorneys. The counsel in the case met on Saturday, and each selected nine persons from the list, making the eighteen from which the jury is to be drawn.

The case will come up Dec. 9. The claimant in the case is a young Indian girl who claims to be the legitimate heir of Mr. Wm. Mowry, who was supposed to have died without issue. Quite an array of counsel will appear in the case. On the part of the claimant, the Indian girl, are Weir & Gibson and Ferguson & Murray, of this city, and two attorneys from Michigan; upon the part of the defense are M. W. Acheson, Sol. Schoyer, Jr., and J. Morrison, Esqrs., of this city, and two attorneys from Michigan—making in all eleven lawyers engaged in the case. The claimant, Mary Cub Ba-you-quit, will be here, together with quite a number of Indians from the tribe to which she belongs, to testify. The court will appoint an interpreter, likely from Michigan, and the examination of the Indian witnesses will necessarily be tedious.

The case will probably occupy a couple of weeks, and if the girl is successful, she will secure ninety-two acres of land about in the heart of Pittsburgh, and will oust about one hundred persons who have considered themselves as owners of the vines and fig trees under which they have gathered for years.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Miss Effie Ellsler closed a very successful engagement on Saturday night, and when she comes back she will be sure of a warm welcome. She is a delightful, pleasing actress and her impersonations afforded much gratification to all who witnessed her acting.

This evening "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" will be produced with the full strength of the company.

Miss Clara Morris appears to-morrow evening in "Camille."

**English Opera—Library Hall.**

The brief season of English Opera by the Kellogg combination of lyric stars will commence on Thursday evening, at Library Hall, and our readers should remember that the sale of seats will begin this morning, at Hale's music store. The indications are that there will be a great demand for seats for each entertainment, and those who make application first will be sure of securing the most desirable places. The season of the company thus far has been a continued success and Library Hall will doubtless have its utmost capacity tested while here.

**Opera Bouffe—Aimee.**

Mlle Marie Aimee, who is universally recognized as the bright particular star of Opera Bouffe, and her new French company of performers, will commence a season of six nights and one matinee on Monday, ... Library Hall. Crowded ... the rush wherever they ... will undoubtedly ... To-morrow evening ... agement under the auspices of the Library association, will be given by Mr. James Steele MacKaye, who will talk of "The Science and Art of Dramatic Expression and the Mystery of Emotion." The speaker will use apparatus to illustrate his remarks, so that the lecture will be a sort of object lesson. He was a pupil of the great Delsarte, and comes with the very highest recommendations from the East, and if the half that is said of him be true, the entertainment to-morrow evening will be one of rare enjoyment.

**Musical and Dramatical Notes.**

MRS. RANDALL, widow of the late Postmaster of Philadelphia, made a successful debut as a public reader.

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD, the talented pianist, is at present in New Zealand, whence she will go to California.

THE American prima donna, Mlle Minnie Hauck, appears now for a two months' season at the National Theatre in Paris.

MISS BESSIE DARLING and a good company are meeting with great success in the drama called "Her Face Her Fortune," at Scranton. She next plays in Wilkesbarre.

J. G. RIAL, ESQ., business manager for the Kellogg troupe, is an old Pittsburgher, his father having been proprietor of the Central Hotel, and one of the firm which owned the St. Charles, in this city, some years ago.

SIGNOR POLLINI, who manages the three great opera houses at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Hamburg, employs in the aggregate no less than 2,000 persons. The orchestra at St. Petersburg numbers 120, the chorus 100, and the ballet 200. The force in Moscow is of the same numerical strength.

THE death, in his seventy-fifth year, of Herr Albert Wagner, the brother of Herr R. Wagner, is announced. Herr Albert was once a tenor, and later in the stage management of the Imperial Opera House in Berlin. He was the father of the celebrated Johanna Wagner, the prima donna who afterwards turned tragedian. Herr Albert Wagner's name was prominent in the English law courts for some time, having, in imitation of Mme. Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, entered into two contracts for his daughter with the impressarios Mr. Lumley and Mr. Gye. The former won his cause; but when the lady made her debut at Her Majesty's Theatre, her small success proved that she was not worth the costly litigation.

THE Kellogg company have sustained a serious loss in the death of the leading baritone, Mr. S. C. Campbell. He died in Chicago last Thursday, where he had been prostrated for nearly two months by chronic disease of the liver. He was born in Hartford in 1836. His first experience as a vocalist was with Murphy, West and Peel's Campbell Minstrels. He traveled with several other minstrel companies, and sang with Bryant's troupe in New York for some time. When L. F. Harrison was manager of the Gottschalk concerts, he prevailed upon Campbell to sing in them and his success was so great that he resolved to abandon burnt cork for a higher sphere of art. He then appeared for a season in the Campbell & Castle English Opera Company, with Fannie Stockton as the prima donna. He then attached himself to the Richings English Opera Troupe, of which he was for some years one of the principal attractions. He finally made an engagement with the lamented Parepa-Rosa, and sang for a season in her company. In 1868 he then went to Europe and followed Carl Rosa and Mme. Rosa to Egypt, returning to this country last summer, having made an engagement with the Kellogg English Opera Troupe. In such operas as "The Bohemian Girl," "Martana," "Rose of Castile," "Fra Diavolo," &c., it will be very difficult in years to fill post Sher. Campbell's place.

### BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pendings of Passing Events.**

....The South Side *Reporter* has been consolidated with the *Herald*.

....The Allegheny Board of School Controllers will hold a regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening.

....Several persons of both sexes were obliged to sit down last night in the very places and at the very times they did not wish to.

....Detective Wm. Weier, of Allegheny, who was suspended by Mayor Fleming some time ago, has been reinstated in his former position by his honor.

....The coal under the county Poor Farm at Mansfield, is now on fire. It is supposed to have been originated by some of the inmates of the Home building a fire in the mouth of an old pit that has not been used for twenty years.

....The assessment for the grading of Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, as published in to-day's issue, will be a most interesting item of news to property holders benefitted. Those interested, should take notice.

....An attempt was made early yesterday morning to rob Charles Bihary, a saloon keeper on Penn street, near the depot, of a large sum of money that had been paid to him on Saturday night. The thief was foiled before he had completed the job.

....Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the extensive New York book and periodical publishers, announce in our advertising columns that the present is the time to subscribe for *Appleton's Journal*, *The Popular Science Monthly*, and the *New York Medical Journal*. They are all excellent publications.

....On Saturday morning about five o'clock, a young woman was on her way to the factory in Allegheny, when she was attacked by a negro on Washington street. Her outeries brought her assistance and the villian fled, without accomplishing his purpose. Thus far he has escaped arrest.

....In the case of T. H. Rattigan, who is charged before Alderman McMasters with embezzling divers sums of money given to him for transmission to England, a hearing was to have been had on Saturday, but owing to the sickness of the defendant, it was postponed until December 12th.

....John Winkler lost his wife by the flood in Butchers' Run last July, but soon thereafter consoled himself with another hymeneal partner. His second matrimonial venture seems not to have been a happy one. At least Mrs. Winkler No. 2 says so, as she alleges he deserted her, took up with another woman, and then assaulted her when she called upon him for assistance. Alderman Smith has the case in hand.

....The Citizen's Oil Refining Company of this city suspended payment on Saturday. The liabilities are given at $300,000, but as yet there has been no statement of assets. The failure was attributed to the refusal of Philadelphia corporations to accept further drafts. The "Citizens" was one of the largest and most complete refineries in the West. It was owned by a stock company, in which Messrs. Jared M. Brush, Jas. Bown, Andrew Lyons and Tack Bros. were interested.

....The Salt Lake *Daily Herald*, of a recent date, gives an extended account of a shooting affray in which a former resident of Pittsburgh, Mr. Ben. W. Morgan, narrowly escaped death. Ben., it seems, is Vice President of a railroad company that is building a line to the mines in Utah from Bingham. The line crosses a piece of land owned by one Murphy, who objected to the laying of the tracks unless he was paid $350. The viewers had awarded him but $50, and Ben. refused to pay more. The workmen then commenced operations, and Murphy, exasperated, fired four shots at the redoubtable "Red Planet," one of which cut through his coat at the shoulder. Murphy was subsequently arrested and held to bail in $1,500 for felonious assault.

### CARSON.

**He Will Get His Papers.**

It is now quite likely that Mr. Joseph M. Carson will get his papers as a Representative from Allegheny county from the Fourth Legislative District. On Saturday the case came up in the Court of Common Pleas, on the rule granted by the Court on S. J. Wainwright, Esq., to make answer to the petition of George Berry and others, why the certificate of election should not be given to Carson. No one appeared for the respondent, and it seemed that no contest was to be made. Judge Stowe accordingly, on the application of Mr. Carson's counsel, issued a writ on all the election officers of the district, commanding them to bring the ballot-boxes into Court on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) when the vote will be re-counted.

### ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, November 29.—River 4 feet; stationary. Weather cloudy, cold and freezing; about 2 inches of snow on the ground at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 29.—River about 7 feet and falling very slowly. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—The present rise in the river will bring down from Pittsburgh, the Kanawha and Ohio river, nearly one million bushels of coal, of which over five millions will stop here. The remainder will go down the river. River 4 feet 6 inches; stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer below freezing. Thirty-two boats have arrived here from above, with coal, and seven tows went up the river.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—River rising, with 6 feet 9 inches in the canal; 4 feet 9 inches in Indiana chute. Arrived—J. D. Parker, A. P. Kouns, Warner & Son, Kittie Hegler, and Exporter, Cincinnati; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Bowen & Son, Pomeroy. Reported—Hegler, Arkansas river; Exporter, New Orleans; Warner & Son, New Orleans; Parker, Memphis; Kouns, Red River; Messenger, St. Louis. Cold and prospects of snow.

CAIRO, November 29.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg, 4 A. M.; Gracey, Evansville, 11 A. M.; J. Baker, Pittsburgh, down; Commonwealth, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 2. Departed—Mary Allen, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Chester, St. Louis, 10; Tom Jasper, St. Loolis, 4 A. M.; A. J. Baker, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Helena, St. Louis; Gracey, Evansville, 3; Commonwealth, St. Louis, 5; Grand Tower, Memphis, 6. River 11 feet 5 inches and rising slowly. Weather cloudy and cold.

EVANSVILLE, November 29.—Cloudy; m

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*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

*DAILY GAZETTE.*

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By mail, per annum ..... $10 00
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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874.


Bonds at Frankfort 97⅛.

Petroleum at Antwerp 25f.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 112.

R. P. Nevin, Esq., has accepted a call to be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. McJunkin. We take this to be an independent movement, as it does not embody a call or arrangement for a formal convention.

The arrest of a forger of United States registered bonds, in Philadelphia, points both to the danger of that form of enterprise as well as the feasibility of such transactions. The man Hilt seems to have been a novice at the business, and secured only $15,000 worth before his arrest. Of course the Government loses nothing.

The probability of a very decided reduction in rents is now being widely discussed. It involves two very reasonable considerations. First, it is claimed, the price of real estate has declined, and that therefore, rents should be reduced to correspond. Second, the prices of labor, and of many kinds of material have been reduced, and it is but proper that there should be corresponding reduction in rents. This is an important subject, and has much to do with the price of labor in and near this city. As matters now stand, rents should undoubtedly be reduced.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the charges of terrorism and murder against the Molly Maguires, in the Schuylkill county coal region, affirms that much that is charged to this organization is really done by individuals, in no wise connected with that organization. Thus a mere threat is, at times, sufficient to cause a stoppage of work at certain mines, to the ruin of owners and the detriment of men. The fact that the name of the organization, or a threat embodied in its peculiar form, should have so much power, proves that there is terrorism in the name of the Molly Maguires, all of which is based upon the deeds they have been credited with for several years past.

We publish, in our local columns, a statement of points, bearing on the controversy relative to breaking the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad, as to improvements in and near this city. We frankly expressed our opinion on this subject a few days since, and do not see any reason for changing it. The article in our local columns is worthy a careful and candid perusal. The subject was carefully and fully discussed, at the time the contract was pending, and the action taken was in the light of all the facts in the case. Since then, no change has been made, other than what circumstances have compelled. Of course, there is a technical violation of contract, but the practice in this city has been to consider such things leniently. The pith of this question is,—does the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its willingness to expend millions in improvements, the benefits of which will be shared by the city, deserve to be treated as is proposed in the ordinance offered? If all who have failed to complete contracts in a given time were thus summarily disposed of, we should soon be at a stand still, as regards city improvements.

There is sound, practical sense in the proposition of General Miles, who recently recaptured two white girls from Indians, that they should be cared for, and the expense deducted from the annuities of the Indians. We doubt if there is a better method of compelling the Indians who are disposed to violate their obligations to live peacefully, than by putting a money forfeit on their crimes. There is nothing that seems to be more enticing to an Indian, rapine and murder aside, than his annual stipend. To cut this off, and make him comprehend the reason, will be to punish him in an effective manner. There is no more perplexing problem than that of the management of Indians. Their wild, barbaric nature will break out from time to time, and they do not seem to realize the grossness of their crimes. It is this wild, unequal sense that must be reached, and as they have two absorbing passions, the love for war and scalps, and that of gifts, the loss of one, as a punishment for crime will appeal strongly to the most active of their senses. We hope the suggestion that the cost of caring for the rescued girls be taken from their annuities will be adopted.

*INDIAN MANAGEMENT.*

By general consent, each of several policies of Indian management have been on trial during the past year. In certain sections army officers have charge, unrestricted by Peace Agents, in others the Commissioners. If the corrupt influence of what is known as the "Indian Ring" which still survives, in and around Washington, could be destroyed, we believe that the Indians would be well cared for by our army officials. The traditions of army management of Indians refer largely to ante-war times, when a totally different class of officers were in charge of important posts than now are. Certainly Custer, Sheridan, Crook, and others have shown that they know how to manage, as well as fight Indians. We are drawn to this subject by the transport of General Crook of his dealings with the worst tribe of Indians on this continent,—the Apaches. Uninterfered with, he first set to work to tame them, his system being that of stern justice, as against all who committed depredations. This compelled them to respect his authority. He then began to educate them to punish their own criminal classes. In this he has succeeded. But his preceding measures, as against wrong-doing, are original and amusing, but are based on an intimate knowledge of Indian character. His plan is this: "Each warrior is numbered, and carries with him, day and night, his metal check with the number and designation of his tribe stamped thereon. A corresponding record of each, the number of members in his family, and his own personal description, is also kept by the officer in charge, and as issues are made on these checks, the Indians themselves are careful not to lose them and be well known to the officers as No. ——. This careful watch over all their movements, and the discipline and efficiency of the police force, composed, as it is, of the scouts who were so efficient in the campaigns, render it it almost impossible for an Indian belonging on one of these reservations to commit any dereliction, however trifling, without its being traced directly to him."

Four vicious Indians, who were discovered to be the instigators of crimes, were pursued and killed. Since then, he has had peace, and is now addressing himself to the work of educating the Indians to secure their own livelihood. The following brief paragraphs from his report give the pith of his experience in this direction:

If the Indians on these reservations are properly managed, kept at work, furnished proper tools and implements, and their presents with seeds for raising stock and making cent interest in

themselves homes encouraged, there will be no further trouble with them, and they will gradually become self-supporting.

Above all things they should not be encouraged in idleness, and the issue of supplies at Government expense should be gradually withdrawn, so that in time, instead of lazy, worthless vagabonds, dependent upon the Government for every mouthful they eat, they will be industrious communities earning their own subsistence before they consume it, as I endeavor to impress upon them white people are supposed to do.

There are now on the Verde Reservation about fifteen hundred Indians; they have been among the worst in Arizona, but, if the Government keeps its promise to them that it shall be their home for all time there will be no difficulty in keeping them at peace and engaged in peaceful pursuits.

We submit that real humanity is here joined with the rigorous enforcement of law, or order, and that the system employed by General Cooke has proved efficient and successful. Whether precisely the same system will equally apply to all tribes and nations of Indians, is a problem. There is a similarity in the Indian character, and to some extent the same rules will apply to all General Crook's experience is very suggestive.

*DO THEY MEAN IT?*

From the inception of the Reciprocity Treaty there has been a seeming hostility to it in Canada,—a fact very promptly and earnestly noticed by free trade journals. Of late, however, this game of dummy has been transferred to England, and is being played by the manufacturers there, but not with the same astuteness displayed by the Canadians. Even this later phase of the affair would not be specially worthy of notice, were it not that Democratic journals and free trade papers generally devote so much innocent effort to the subject, in their desire to convince the people that all these demonstrations are sincere. But when a formal presentation of the subject was made to Lords Derby and C[illegible] by the English manufacturers, they overdid the business. The ostensible objection made to the treaty was, that it did not afford the same advantages to England that it did to Canada. Bluff Lord Derby, however, did not choose to have this game played on him, and so told the manufacturers, "we should fail most grossly in our duty, if for any consideration whatever, we allowed the imposition of a differential duty against our own manufacturers. That was never our intention. There is *nothing* in the proposed treaty, as we understand it, leading to that conclusion." Again he said: "I make the statement clearly and distinctly, that there is nothing in this treaty which considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States."

There is, in this, two noteworthy items: First, the assumption that the treaty was either prepared by, or inspired in the English cabinet. We realize full well, the rule, that requires Canada to submit international subjects to the inspection and approval of the home Government; but neither Lord Derby's language, nor the known history of the Reciprocity treaty, permits the inference that it was originated in Canada, and merely submitted to the English cabinet for approval. This was not done. Second, we have the clear and undisguised statement that this treaty *does not discriminate against England.* So much, is therefore clear. Lord Derby is entirely too astute to admit that it really is in the interest of England. That would prejudice the treaty in this country; but, at all events, it is not against her. Can any one take these facts into account, and not *know* that the treaty is in the interest of England far more than Canada? The most carefully conducted features of the Washington treaty negotiations, were those which opened the way for this Reciprocity treaty. And one reason why the leading men of all parties in England so readily agreed to the Geneva award was that they attached large importance to this treaty, as affording compensation for the amount paid us. England would have paid $15,000,000 in gold at any time during the past fifteen years, to have had free trade with this country: and this is what the Reciprocity treaty, the outgrowth of the Washington treaty, would give her, were it ratified.

Much attention has been given, by American writers, to the statistics of trade, as between us and Canada. While in some aspects, these figures are startling, they represent the weakest side of the argument. Its chief force is in the fact that this treaty involves free trade with the world. The favored nation clause, in all our treaties, would compel us to give to all what we allow to one. Our old Reciprocity was merely a phase of a general free trade arrangement; and one of the first steps toward tariff legislation was the proper notification, that at a certain time, Reciprocity must cease. Here is where England's benefit would come in. She would have all the advantages of positive free trade legislation, secured for a definite term of years, by a treaty, the provisions of which could not be avoided. It is fortunate that there is Republican majority in the United States Senate, and we hope the treaty will be so utterly killed, that there will not be a hope of its coming to life again.

(From the Indiana Messenger.)

Now, that that the long winter evenings are approaching, many of our people are looking about for a good city paper. To all such we desire to say that the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette has no superior in the State. It is not filled with sensational reading, but contains such matter as every man desires his family to read. There is no risk in taking the Gazette.

*PERSONAL.*

Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, is expected to arrive in Paris to-day.

Henry Wend has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Illinois.

Miss Louisa Webster, daughter of Dr. Noah Webster, died at New Haven last week, aged sixty-seven.

The New York *Post* says authoritatively that James Russell Lowell has been offered, and has declined, the Russian Mission.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that J. V. Hemayne has decided to contest the seat of Charles B. Farwell, member of Congress elect from the Third Illinois district.

Kentucky is preparing to send three belles to Washington this winter whose peerless beauty will make all the other girls look like unsuccessful first experiments.

Mrs. Grant, Polk county, Cal., vindicates the equality of her sex by killing deer. Eighteen of these animals have fallen before her unerring rifle since she lived in Polk.

It is announced that General W. H. F. Lee will soon leave the White House farm on the Pamunkey River, Va., for Ravensworth, Fairfax county, and will hereafter make that place his permanent residence.

In view of the Arctic Expedition about to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin has renewed her offer of a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

Sherwood A. Coan, better known by his stage name of S. C. Campbell, died in Chicago on Saturday, aged forty-two years. He was at the time of his death on the professional list of the English opera troupe.

Several of the principal memorialists of the District of Columbia say that the memorialists of Nettleship, under indictment for the safe burglary conspiracy, and also Benton, under indictment for burglary, are known.

J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, is stopping at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He was formerly a slave. This is his second visit to this country since originally appointed Minister to Liberia in 1871.

Lorenzo Day has been lately married to Miss Martha Weeks.

A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But Time should not complain;
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the week again.

The Emperor William has received a present of a sculptured table, designed by the artist Oppenheim, and made out of the trunk of the tree under which Prince Louis Ferdinand, of Prussia, received his death wound at the battle of Saalfeld.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, in addressing the girls of a Baltimore school the other day, said that he could tell his young friends in England that if they came to America they would be sure to find "good and graceful wives." The girls gave three cheers.

Chester Campbell, alias Anderson, who was in jail at Ottawa, Canada, for forgery, shammed sickness last Friday and begged his keeper to make up his bed. While the keeper was doing so, Campbell knocked him down, locked him inside the cell and escaped.

Ex-Senator Harlan has returned to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and will make his home there hereafter. Of him it is said: "He is nearly seventy; reads without glasses; has quit drinking brandy; sleeps, eats, and smokes his cigar like a man with a clear conscience and plenty of greenbacks."

President Clark's experiment at the Agricultural College of Massachusetts, by which a growing squash was made to lift an enormous weight, has attracted considerable attention. He has received an invitation from California to deliver a lecture on squashes, with the offer of $1,000 and expenses. He will probably accept.

Major Ben. Perley Poore gives rural reminiscences of the late Senator Sumner in the Boston *Journal*. He says that Mr. Sumner enjoyed trees like an Anglo-Saxon Sylvanus. A successful experiment in re-clothing a bleak New England hill with its forest covering was regarded by him with great interest, as he watched the growth year after year.

"Minnie Myrtle," which is the name under which the wife of Joaquin Miller tortures the muses, proposes to write a play, of which the poet of the Sierras and herself are to be the hero and heroine. The first act is to culminate in the marriage of the hero and heroine. There is a wild originality about this conception which will doubtless induce theatre-goers to largely stay away from the performance.

A Binghamton man has a letter written by President Lincoln, of which the following copy was recently printed in the *Times* of that city:—Washington, Nov. 11, 1861.—Hon. Secretary of War—My Dear Sir: I personally wish Jacob R. Freer, of New Jersey, to be appointed a colonel for a colored regiment, and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair. Yours, truly,

A. Lincoln.

*ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

The boiler of a portable sawmill near Cambridge, Ohio, exploded on Thursday, killing two men and wounding two others.

Two boys in the [illegible] county of Ohio, had better go before the Board of Excise and take out poetic license at once.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A protest against Sunday theatricals, addressed to the New York Police Commissioners, asking the enforcement of the laws prohibiting such amusements, is published, signed by Edwin D. Morgan, John J. Cisco, Jonathan Sturges, Thurlow Weed, William E. Dodge, and several hundred other prominent citizens.

The wife of the murdered man Pontin, who is now under the sentence of death, at Bathurst, N. B., gave birth to a male child Friday in jail. Gallian, who was recently hanged, before his execution confessed to the paternity of the child. Mrs. Pontin has been sentenced to be hanged on the 5th day of January next.

In the matter of the numerous indictments against ex State Senator McIlrath, of Minnesota, for malfeasance, Judge Hall, of the Court of Common Pleas, has quashed two of them on technical grounds, under the statute of limitations. The demurrers to the rest of the indictments are overruled, and the defendant is required to plead.

The couplings connecting the engine with the machinery at Clark's thread works at Newark, N. J., broke on Friday, and the engine, relieved of its weight, increasing in speed, was entirely wrecked. The driving wheel, weighing twenty-two tons, flew to fragments. A panic seized the employes and they fled from the building, escaping harmless.

Mr. Bonner's last purchase, the bay gelding Wellesley Boy, by Godfrey's Patchen, is trotting very fast. Mr. B. drove him half a mile over his new track a few days since, the wind blowing half a gale, in 1:07½. Wellesley Boy was five years old last spring, and can trot in 2:20. He is one of the most promising young horses in this country. He was cheap at $15,000.

The committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to consider the subject of a revision of the wool tariff recommend the abolition of all classifications for the purpose of levying duties; the establishment of a uniform duty, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, as being calculated to yield sufficient revenue to the Government and relieve the wool trade of innumerable vexations and impediments of the present law.

Isabel Gaynisch, of No. 639 Washington street, New York, on Friday of last week, placed her child Carrie on the hot stove, and held it there till burns were inflicted that resulted in death the next day. This unnatural cruelty was investigated by Coroner Kessler and a jury, who found, in opposition to the stereotyped plea of insanity, that the child came to her death at the hands of her mother, and they were unanimous in the opinion that the latter was sensible when she perpetrated the revolting crime—to characterize which patience and words would equally fail.

While an engineer at Virginia City, Nev., was standing by his engine as a car was coming up from a deep mine, the cable to which the car was attached, parted near the reel, and the end rebounded, striking the unfortunate man full in the right breast, knocking him down. He instantly arose, pressed his foot upon the lever, and stopped the engine; then he uttered a loud exclamation of pain, again fell down, and in less than five minutes was dead. There were several small punctured wounds on his breast, and it is thought that some of the wires projecting from the frayed end of the cable penetrated the cavity of the chest and may have pierced his heart.

G. Dawson Coleman, chairman *pro tem* of the Pig Iron Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association, has requested by the recent Convention of the Pig Iron Manufacturers which met in Philadelphia last week, invites all persons interested in the pig iron branch of the iron trade in the United States to meet at the rooms of the Association, No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, December 10, 1874, at 11 o'clock, to take action upon a plan for curtailing the production of pig iron which will be presented for consideration by the committee appointed for that purpose, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

## PRIESTLY INFELICITIES.

**No Sect Free From Blame—The Roman Catholic Church Has Its Troubles—Ministers Only Mortals After All.**

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Hitherto the Protestant denominations have suffered severely from the lapse of clergymen into infelicities and indiscretions, and sometimes into positive acts of sensual criminality, while the Roman Catholics have enjoyed immunity from such scandals, either because the clergymen of that denomination were free from the temptations which afflict Protestant clergymen, or because their superiors prudently covered them up, and kept them from coming into public notoriety. Of late, however, scandals have cropped out on the surface of the Roman Catholic Church, both of a theological and social nature. Two apostates have turned up within a week. The Rev. Francis Jacquemet, of Baltimore, officiating at St. Peter's church in that city, has abandoned that communion and publicly connected himself with the Presbyterian denomination. The Rev. Father Gerdemann, of Philadelphia, absconded, taking with him a young woman whom he subsequently married, and also considerable sums of money, which his parishioners had intrusted to his safe-keeping. A few days ago the Rev. Father McNally was arrested at Fort Covington, New York, for a defalcation made in Belfast, Ireland, nine years ago. The defalcation was a sum of money amounting to $8,900, bequeathed by a father to his son and deposited with Father McNally to be managed by him until the son came of age, when it was to be paid over to him, principal and interest. When the son came of age, he asked for a rendering of his account from McNally's attorney, only to find that the priest had fled to America with the money. He immediately followed, and for nine years has been searching for the defaulter, his search being rewarded last Sunday. Father Schneider, a priest at Treves, who had been expelled from his pulpit for various offenses, was recently arrested in the pulpit by the police for attempting to preach. The arrest created a row in the church, but, after considerable fighting, the police succeeded in carrying away the recusant priest. With the exploits of Father Forhan of Bridgeport, in this county, and with his peculiar method of holding fairs and disposing of the receipts, the public is already familiar. It is but afew days ago that a priest in Covington, Ky., eloped with his housekeeper and a handsome percentage of the money belonging to the flock which had been intrusted to him. We do not cite these cases for the purpose of singling out the Catholic Church asa target of abuse, but as showing that no denomination is free from the demoralizing tendencies of faithless shepherds. It is only a little surprising that such things should be allowed to happen or should occur at all in a church whose machinery is so perfect, whose discipline is so severe, whose influence over its servants is so powerful. It only proves that clergymen are mortal, that even the direct descendants of St. Peter may err, and that no peculiar sanctity invests these men that renders them absolutely free from the temptation before which other mortals yield and fall.

## HANGING AN INDIAN.

**Cool Behavior of a Sioux Murderer—Sent Into Eternity Barooted.**

(From the Rocky Mountain News.)

The sensation of the week at Cheyenne was the hanging of Toussiant Tensler. The culprit was a half-breed Sioux Indian. He was a young man, comparatively, and had lived a reckless and dare-devil life. The tragedy upon which the curtain has just dropped, occurred a year to last April. The scene of the crime is at a ranche on the Sabille, near Fo Laramie, and his victim's name was Adolph Pinea, a stock-tender.

Recently the President was petined for Executive clemency, and Kensl entertained a hope, it is said, that the appeal would not be unavailing, and th his deliverance was merely a questioof time. He often boasted that the Presict was a firm friend of the red man, an that he would not permit an Indian, r even a half-breed, to go to such an igminious death. A few days ago the Present telegraphed an adverse decision to Governor Campbell. Kensler, though straying signs of disappointment, receive the announcement with affected indifference, and set about making preparations for the execution.

Kensler passed his last night in a calm and restful sleep. At 6 o'clock he arose, washed himself, and at 9 o'clck breakfasted at Sheriff Carr's private tale, eating with a hearty relish. Ever since his conviction he had eaten only as Indias can eat. He had just finished his last matutinal meal when his spiritual advise, Father McGoldrick, appeared and enterd the cell of the prisoner.

After the service his adviser sai: "Kensler, the time has come when you must leave this cell forever."

Kensler replied: "All right; the Saviour was crucified, and this is nothing; I am ready to die." Before leaving he cell he again and again protested his innocence of the crime for which he was to swng.

In the meantime the details of the execution had been arranged. The scaffold had been erected in an old unoccupied building on Twentieth street. The death warrant having been read to him, the prisoner, in custody of Sheriff Carr and his deputy, and Sheriff Dayton, of Albany county, and accompanied by Father McGoldrick, was conveyed to the scaffold. He didn't seem a particle interested in the tragedy, and his step was as steady and firm as though he had been marching to the dinner table instead of to the gibbet. He stepped on to the dead-fall with an assured tread, and smiled like a bridegroom at the altar, rather than like a felon at the halter. The officers, in accordance with long-established usage, were attired in black.

At the conclusion of the usual religious exercises, in which he had repeated after his adviser the words, "Jesus died for me," and "Jesus, I love thee," Kensler said in a strong, clear voice, "I haven't much to say; but I want to take my shoes off; I don't like to die with my shoes on." He seated himself in a chair and removed his number eights. Sheriff Carr pinioned his hands behind him, pulled the black cap down over his face, and all was ready. Kensler seemed perfectly composed.

The drop fell through the floor into the cellar underneath. The rope straightened out with a thud. A quiver ran through the body, and a slight gasp escaped from the mouth. The feet drew up spasmodically, and in eight minutes afterward the body was motionless.

Fifty minutes after the drop had fallen the body was placed in a coffin, a plain box, with no lining except a blanket. The face was slightly discolored, and the eyes stood half opened; these were the only signs of a violent death. There was a look of quiet peace on the face which would have graced the humblest of Christians.

## THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

**People Killed and Churches Thrown Down—Losses.**

(From the New Orleans Picayune, November 21.)

Through Mr. Geo. H. Gardner, of Puebla, and Mr. A. Conoy, purser of the steamship Cuba, which arrived in this city yesterday morning direct from the Mexican ports, we have further particulars of the earthquake which visited the coast on the morning of the 13th, by which, it appears, quite a number of lives were lost, and the destruction of property much more severe than it was at first reported. Mr. George H. Gardner, who was in Puebla at the time, and in bed, was awakened by a shock which threw him out of his bed. He jumped to his feet and was again thrown down, but he, there being no more shocks, immediately after gained the street, where was an immense crowd of people. Fearing another shock, no one, however, entered their houses until morning, when the majority of the buildings were found to be safe, though some dwelling houses were much shaken. In Guanajuato, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tehuacan, Tuxpan, San Andreas, Tuxtla, Cosamaloapam, Cuernavaca, and Michoacan the shock was also severely felt, showing that it extended along the sea coast, and not any distance into the interior, though a slight shock was felt at the city of Mexico. At Alberrado the church and convent were much shattered, and a portion of the tower fell, burying, it is supposed, several priests who were preparing for matins. In Tuxtla the shock was very great, prostrating several houses and killing and wounding a number of people. In Vera Cruz, however, it appears that the principal damage was done to houses. Mr. Coney, of the Cuba, reports that he was asleep in the hacienda and was awakened by the first shock; rushing to the street he was again prostrated. The first shock was a wave and the second oscillating. Immediately after reaching the street there was a terrible orush, and the cry was raised that the old church, now used as a library, and where the niece of Hernando Cortez is buried, was falling, but fortunately only a portion of the tower gave way. About the same time the walls of the old cathedral, which are very solid, cracked open, striking a panic into the people who had sought shelter near the sanctuary. The light-house was also much cracked, and the keeper was thrown down the steps, bruising him severely. About a third of the buildings in Vera Cruz were in some way cracked or broken and there was also considerable damage to the suburbs. The course of the earthquake was from northeast to southwest, and it lasted ten seconds. The change in the thermometer and barometer were barely perceptible. It was not felt, singular to say, in the harbor, though there was a large number of ships at anchor there.

## THE INGENUITY OF ROGUES.

**Twenty Street Car Conductors Detected in Stealing Fares—An Attempt to Evade the Alarm Punch.**

The investigations of the inspectors of the Alarm Punch Company upon the different horse railroad companies in New York have been concluded, and the results form a startling exhibit, more than twenty conductors having been detected in systematically stealing fares from their employers. Two weeks ago the inspectors of the Alarm Punch Company began their work of hunting the thieves who infest the street cars. John Hewitt alias Gibson had been employed by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and had been discharged four months ago for stealing. He secured a position on the Sixth Avenue Railroad under the name of Hewitt, by means of false papers. His method was to have a bell, somewhat like a call-bell, which worked by pressing down a spring, secreted under his coat, where he could press it with his upper arm. The sound produced was similar to that of the bell in the punch, and by the use of it he made money. The instrument is called a "punch beater," being a device to defraud the railroad companies by working the punch and not registering the fares taken. After the officer had the evidence clear against Hewitt, he went to his car at the Astor House about 5 P. M., Friday, and rode up in the car, noting the difference between the sound of the punch and the "beater." When they reached the Sixth Avenue Railroad depot the officer arrested the conductor. The "beater" was then found and taken from him. Although he had been employed by the road only four months, he had $56 in his pocket, $200 in one savings bank, and a considerable sum, the exact amount of which was not learned, in another. In his pocketbook was $10 which he had just put away. The companies will have to try again—ingenuity or continued dishonesty is hard to beat. When, moreover, men with two or three aliases are found on the New York Third avenue road, it is a pretty good sign that there is something wrong.

**State of the Wool Manufacture.**

Our readers will remember that a short time since we reported the National Association of Wool Manufacturers were taking measures to ascertain the percentage of machinery now in operation. Circulars were sent far and wide to the woollen manufactures, but the returns come in slowly. We learn from the chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the association that returns have been received from 2062 sets of machinery, embracing nearly all the different classes of goods, which shows that the aggregate time of running is equivalent to the whole 2062 sets running four-fifths time, or, to be exact, 79 2-5 per cent. The returns embrace 918 sets of cards on cassimeres, 196 sets on cloths and coatings, 207 on flannels, 140 sets on hosiery, 75 sets on blankets, 41 sets on satinets, 82 sets cards, and 74 combs on yarns and carpets, 197 sets cards and 23 combs on sundries, and 112 sets cards on repellants and ladies' cloakings. Those on woollen goods for gentlemen's wear average about 75 per cent., and on hosiery 70 per cent. If those manufacturers who have not made their returns will do so promptly, they will help to complete information valuable to themselves and the public.—*Boston Advertiser.*

## AMONG THE BARBARIANS.

**The Story of a White Girl Rescued from the Indians.**

Staked Plains, Texas, November 10.—Your correspondent, to-day, had a talk with the little girls who have just been rescued from the horrors of their Indian captivity. Their appearance, despite their life among the barbarians, is still gentle and engaging, such as is worn by more fortunate children of civilization. The *naivete* with which the elder of the two sisters told their touching story would have penetrated any heart. She made her statement as follows:

JULIANA ARMINDA GERMAN'S STORY.

My name is Juliana Arminda German. I am aged seven years. My sister here, Nancy Adeline, is aged five and a half years. My father's name is John German, my mother's Catherine and my two older sisters Catherine and Elizabeth, aged fifteen years, and Sophie Lewie, aged twelve years. My older sisters are yet with the Indians. I could hear her voice sometimes, but could not see her ever. They killed pa about three weeks ago on Smoky Hill river, Kansas. He was going from Georgia to Fanning county, where we came from, to settle in Colorado. When may father heard the Indians coming he turned black in the face, and could not get his gun up to shoot. They came and took an axe, after taking hold of pa's horse, and struck him in the head, cutting it open. They then killed my oldest brother, Stephen, and my oldest sister, Rebecca Jane. They cut into the heads of all, except my biggest sister, and scalped them. Then they dragged me out from under the feather-bed in the wagon, where I was with my sister. She commenced and set up crying. I crawled in again and went to sleep. I could not cry. There wasn't enough tears in my eyes. They took all the feathers out of the beds and made pillows out of one of them. They liked soft pillows, but they won't have soft beds. They don't treat me well. They had plums to eat the first day for dinner, and after they got through eating they gave us what was left. They then bridled up the horses and put sister in front of one young buck and me in front of another, on horseback. We were jolted so that our necks got stiff. After a while they took us out one day and left us on the prairie alone. I don't know what they did it for. After a while sister and I got up and found a wagon trail, and we followed it six miles to where there had been some camping party, and we found some corn and crackers, with a little grain of meat. We got an old broken cup and bucket and went down to the creek and got some water. [This was in one of the old camps of the United States troops.] Then some Indians came that day and took us away again and put us down in a camp where there were Indian squaws—where your soldiers came and found us on the day of the fight. The Indians didn't have any other fight while we were with them. We heard the firing, but did not hear the yelling. We are getting over our fright.

**The Game for the Presidency.**

The late elections have resurrected several bodies supposed to be dead, buried, and putrid. They have galvanized into life that consummate political scoundrel, old Gwynne, of California, who fled the country, at the breaking out of the rebellion, to save his neck from the indignation of loyal men. He comes up from the obliviousness of twelve years to declare for Tilden for President and Thurman for Vice President. When Gwynne favors Tilden for the Presidency, Tilden may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends?" It is whispered about that a coldness has sprung up between Tilden and Seymour. Mr. Seymour, it is said, declined being a candidate for Senator, and found that Tilden was playing to secure the place for Kernan or himself; and the statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Mr. Seymour is credited with saying to a friend, who was about to visit Cincinnati, "Call on Mr. Pendleton, and say to him for me that the men of '76," would seem to confirm the story of Tilden's bad faith. Governor Seymour's declaration to his friend Sam. Shaw, of Cooperstown, that "a man who has reached the age of sixty, and is not as influential out of office as he can be in official position, has failed to make a good character and a record," is manifestly a drive at the venerable Tilden. There is more in these declarations of Seymour than appears on the surface. The plot thickens, and trouble looms up in the Democratic camp.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
Pianos and Organs,
AND IMPORTER OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
AND
STRINGS.
Only Agent in this city for the CELEBRATED
Mathushek Pianos
AND
JUBILEE ORGANS.
Pianos from - $250 to $800.
Organs from - $100 to $500.
According to Style and Finish.
Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books,
136 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

CRAIG BROTHERS.
Brass Founders
AND
STEAM FITTERS
HEAT BY STEAM
Public and Private Buildings.
Office: 129 Second Avenue.

FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.

KEYSTONE MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Headstone, or al kinds of work for the Cemetery, go to
MILLER S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Thanksgiving—Just Received, and for sale—Choice New Crop Dehesa Raisins, Choice New Crop Sundried Raisins, Choice New Crop Muscatel Raisins, Choice New Crop Zante Currants, Choice New Crop French Prunes, Choice New Crop Layer Figs, Choice New Crop Citron and Lemon Peel, Wright's Minced Meat, Maltby's Oysters, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Roasted Mocha and Java Coffee, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, in great variety, &c., &c., for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. R. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Will have on our Counters
Saturday, Nov. 28,
New and Attractive Bargains
In all kinds and qualities of
Dress Goods.
Ladies' Made-up Suits.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Shawls.
Cloaking Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
NOTICE.
Space here will allow us to mention but few of the many bargains that will be offered in all the above goods.
At 12½c, New Dark Dress Goods, usual price 20c.
At 18¾ and 25c, Very Desirable Dress Goods.
At 30 and 37½c, Choice Dress Goods, fully one-third less than value.
Black Cashmeres, extraordinary bargains.
Black Alpacas, very much under usual prices.
At $1.00 All-wool Shawls, full size, worth $2 50.
At $1.50, All-wool Shawls, well worth $3.00.
At 75c, Extra good Felt Skirts, worth $1.50.
At $3.00, Ladies' Felt Suits, made up.
The Stock will be ke
Active Trade of the Past

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
CHOICE GOODS
DURING THIS WEEK.
In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the
Lowest Possible Prices.
FRESH LOTS OF
Ladies' Cloaks
OPENED EVERY DAY.
Misses' and Children's Cloaks,
LADIES'
SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS.
Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.
Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.
We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's
Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c.
New Flowers, Feathers and Birds.
Retail Stores.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CHOICEST DESIGNS IN
BODY BRUSSELS.
RICHEST COLORS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
ELEGANT STYLES IN
TWO AND THREE PLYS
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

LONDON TEA
HOUSE,
No. 18 Fifth Avenue.
CHOICE AND FRESH
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,
JUST RECEIVED.
J. S. PATTERSON.

Extraordinary Reduction in
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
4 stop Cabinet Case, formerly ..... $145, now $ 85
5 stop Cabinet Case, formerly ..... 155, now 90
6 stop Cabinet Case, formerly ..... 170, now 95
4 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 165, now 95
5 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 175, now 100
6 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 225, now 125
8 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 275, now 140
These are all new goods, and warranted perfect in every particular for 5 years; only 50 of them left, and must close them out before December 5, to make room for new Holiday styles of Estey, Simmons & Clough and Taylor & Farley Organs. All Pianos and Organs in store will be closed out regardless of profit until the above date. Come early and get good selections. If you can't spare all the cash, we will arrange terms to suit you.
S. Hamilton & Co.,
51, new No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
Over McCallum's Carpet Store.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehou

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lea,
J. F. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Rohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Schubert, D. Haberman, Lang, Paul Hug & Co., Pittsburgh.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MEGINLEY, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 30, 1874.

There was no unusual movement in home finances Saturday. The volume of business at the banks was quite fair, and even large; but it represented the current Saturday's business. This week may develop some important events, if the difficulty between the puddlers and manufacturers is not completely adjusted. We have no room for any stoppages of business houses, unless we are willing to accept increased suffering among our laboring classes. Where there a perfectly harmonious feeling between the manufacturers and puddlers, the mills would keep running, in the hope that Congress will take action toward the Pacific railroads, or in regard to other subjects, that will serve to improve the business of the country. At this moment, there is a severe depression among our business and manufacturing interests.

—In the money article of the London *Times*, of the 10th instant, we find the following significant remarks: "The condition of the money market is acknowledged on all hands to be more peculiar than has been known for many years, the hesitation of investors and the continued scarcity of bills being the subject of general remark. The very large accumulation of money awaiting employment is a feature in the exceptional state of affairs, the more difficult to deal with on account of the scarcity of sound securities. Had Egypt and Turkey, of select two instances only, been more careful of their credit and less eager to borrow, the position would have been materially different. As it is, it is impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of the amount of the later issues still in the hands of the syndicates. Such a system of borrowing money as this tends obviously to cause instability as regards market prices, and to raise doubts in the minds of investors as to the maintenance of even existing quotations. To shake so seriously the confidence of investors as is now the case is sufficient way to reduce *bona fide* investment business to a *minimum*, and to cause a large accumulation of unemployed capital; and there is no doubt that the present exceptional state of affairs is largely due to the distrust which for months past has been the direct outgrowth of the haste of contractors to get rich at the expense of the public.

—The Illinois State taxes for 1874 amount to 24 cents on each $100 valuation of taxable property. This rate will raise $1,500,000 for revenue purposes and $1,000,000 for school purposes. The rate last year was 26 on the $100, and the amount raised was $2,500,000 for revenue and $1,000,000 for school purposes. The amount actually produced is $2,896,662.

—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: "The failure of the Barton family grocers has locked a large hole in the capital of one of our State banks. The creditors held a meeting on Wednesday, and an extension will probably be granted to Samuel Barton."

—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has adopted a contract for passenger and freight rates with the Panama railroad. The terms are substantially the same as have existed since 1869. The contract is for ten years.

**Luther S. Kaufman**, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed |
|---|---|---|
| Money | | 3 |
| Gold | 111¾ | 112 |
| U. S. 6s—1861—coupons | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 5-20 1865 " | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 20—1864 " | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| " 1865 " | 116 | 116¼ |
| " 1865 new, " | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| " 1867 " | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| " 1868—coupons | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 10-40's | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119 | 119 |
| New 5 per cents | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 113¼ | 113¾ |

| RAILWAYS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 101 | 101¼ |
| Erie | 27 | 26¾ |
| L. S. | 97¼ | 100 |
| C. C. & I. | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| St. Paul | 37¾ | 38 |
| Co Pref. | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 80 | 80¾ |
| Do. Central | 77¾ | 78 |
| North Western Common | 44¾ | 45 |
| Do. Pref | 62 | 62¾ |
| Rock Island | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsbu.gh | 83¼ | 83½ |
| Pacific Mail | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Union Pacific | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Harlem | 131¾ | 131¾ |
| Chicago & Alton | 116 | 116 |
| Adams Express | 64¾ | 65 |
| American Express | 61½ | 64½ |
| U. S. Express | 82 | 85 |
| Quicksilver | | 35¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 95¾ | 96 |
| Merchants' Union Express | 18 | 25¾ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 26¾ | 28¾ |
| Do Pref. | 34 | |
| Panama | 119 | |
| Iron Mountain | 25¾ | |
| Terre Haute | 10 | |

**Luther S. Kaufman** furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia stock Board to-day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 52¾ | |
| " scrip | 105¾ | |
| Erie | 26¼ | |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 128½ | 129 |
| Oil Creek | 43 | |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Central Transportation | 42 | 42¾ |
| Empire | | 43 |

NEW YORK, November 28, 1874.

Money was easy at 2@3 per cent. Foreign exchange was steady; first-class bankers sterling 485¾@485¾; and sight 489¾@490. Gold opened at 111¾, ruled at 111⅜@111¾ until nearly noon, when the price advanced to 111¾, on a dispatch announcing that $2,000,000 of bullion had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Subsequently it sold as high as 112⅛, closing at 112. The carrying rates ranged from 1 to 3 per cent., and flat for borrowing. The clearings were $39,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $440,000, and the customs receipts $267,000. The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $1,283,974; merchandise, $4,014,279. The specie shipments in the same time were $1,650,000 gold coin, $100,000 bars, $34,000 silver coin, and $404,000 bars. Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were quiet and steady. The stock market opened moderately active and strong early in the day for the general list. Prices advanced ½@⅝ per cent. The most active and buoyant were Northwest common and preferred, Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island and St. Paul. Erie, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were a trifle lower than the closing quotations of yesterday. During the afternoon there was a further advance in speculative stocks, with St. Paul and Northwest as features, the latter going up 1¼ per cent. from the lowest point. Before the close there was a slight reaction in consequence of realization sales. The market closed active and strong for Northwestern stocks. The rest were steady. The transactions included 20,600 shares Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 Erie, 17,500 Lake Shore, 10,500 Union Pacific, 48,000 Northwestern, 6,000 Rock Island, 18,500 St. Paul, 6,000 Toledo, Wabash & Western, and 7,500 Ohios.

*Government.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 116; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 113¾; new 5s, 112⅝; currency 6s, 119.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 73; do new, 72; Virginia new, 58; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 27.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 60¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 65; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85¾; American Express, 65; United States Express, 64½; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 26¾; do, preferred, 45; Harlem, 131; do, preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern common, 44¾; do, preferred, 62¾; Rock Island, 100¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 38¼; do, preferred, 57¾; Toledo & Wabash, 26¾; do, preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do, preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 83; Burlington & Quincy, 103¾; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama, 9½; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, November 28—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £218,000. Consols 93@93⅜; 5-20's of '65, 109¼; do of '67, 109⅝; 10-40's, 104¾; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24¼@24½; do preferred, 40.

PARIS, November 28.—Rentes 61f 60c.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874.

The general market features remain substantially as noted in our last report, being devoid of any new or important features worthy of special notice. The demand for all the leading staples is confined to supplying immediate wants, and as a rule only such things are called for as are required in any material degree by resolutions or the reports of committees, but must be admitted, however, that it is the part of wisdom just now to avoid piling up stocks of any iron to depress the market when there shall be a revival of the consumptive demand. Whether it is more hazardous to buy out or to sell iron at a little below cost is a question which every furnace owner must and will decide for himself. Probably there are some who cannot afford to run out so long as they can sell iron at any price, and others who can make running expenses on the current sales of their higher grades of pig iron, but it cannot be denied that the resolutions given in our report of the meeting point out the only way in which the trade of next year can be saved from the depression which has characterized the trade of this. The feeling now prevails among well informed representatives of the iron trade with whom we have conversed within the past few days, that iron will go still lower, and that next year will see prices quoted far below the lowest yet reported. We hope this prediction will fail of realization, but nothing will insure that result sooner or more certainly than a continued over-production and the accumulation of large stocks of pig iron to be forced upon the market at any price which can be obtained for it. Comparatively few of our ironmasters can afford to carry stocks for any considerable season, and so long as makers stand ready to meet the views of consumers, so long will we have a depressed market, a lack of confidence and general "hard time" in the iron trade.—*Iron Age*.

**New York Wool Market.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Business in general presents a fairer aspect, and the trade in Wool and manufactured products looks more hopeful for the immediate future. California and Texas Wools meet with a fair demand at full rates; also, Pulled Wools, stocks of all kinds of choice grades are light. Carpet Wools are dull, and stocks are ample; some kinds are a shade lower; in Fleece prices rule about steady with a fair inquiry; only a moderate business has been done since our last; in Foreign Wools but few sales have been made; prices rule steady; we have no stock of Fine worthy of note. The sales embrace: 20,000 pounds Oregon, 38½c; 2,000 lb New Zealand, 53c; 16,000 lb Fine Combing, 66c; 25 bags Pulled, 52c; 8,000 lb Texas, private terms; 10,000 lb Scoured, 85@90c; 1,000 lb Spring California, slightly burry, 35c; 25 bales Fall California, 21½c; 3,000 lb Texas, 32@33c; 5,000 lb Washed Combing, 82½c; 20,000 lb New Zealand, private terms; 25,000 lb Western Texas, 25@30c; 25,000 lb Fall California, private terms; 8,000 lb Texas, private terms; 8 bags Super, private terms; 4,000 lb Fleece, 50c; 5,000 lb Pulled Texas, 36c; 3,000 lb Extra Pulled, private terms; 10,000 lb Unwashed, 35c; 10,000 lb Medium Ohio, 54c; 5,000 lb Texas, private terms; 6,000 lb Fleece, 52@56c.

**PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874.

CATTLE.

There has been little or no business in this class of stock since the date of our last report, 27th, nor was it to be expected, as the market is virtually over by Thursday noon. The great bulk of the arrivals from Thursday up until the following Monday are through consignments, and, furthermore, there are very few buyers here during the time in question. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market was quite active, holders had no difficulty in realizing, and while common and medium cattle brought fully as much as last week, prime and extra brought 25 to ⅓ more. Several droves of the latter character changed hands at 7, 7¼ and 7¼, and we have reason to believe that a larger number could have been disposed of if they had been here. Extra 1,500@1,600 steers, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 7@7¼; do, good, 1,300@1,400, 6¾@6¾; good, 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6¼. Stockers, as per quality, 3¾@4; feeders, 4@5. Very few Texas cattle offering here recently, and what there were, were mostly very common—all the best ones are billed right through.

HOGS.

The hog market has not varied much since the date of our last report, and had it not been for light receipts, we believe that prices could not have been sustained, as the weather was very unfavorable to-day, and the Eastern advices were not encouraging, and quite a number will have to go over until next week unsold. Philadelphia hogs are not coming, and Baltimore is only a trifle better. Quotable at 7.25@7.40, as to quality; and Yorkers at 7.40@7.50. Mixed corn and mealfed Chicago hogs as much in Chicago and Cincinnati as here, to say nothing about [illegible], scarcity, shrinkage, etc., etc., and the feeling still prevails that hogs must go higher in this market.

SHEEP.

The market closes dull, although the inclement weather may have had something to do with it, as there were but very few in the pens to-day unsold. The run during the week was comparatively light, and mostly common in point of quality, and while there was a decline in all kinds, the greatest decline, as the supply was larger and the demand less. Extra 100 lb fine wool quotable at 5¼@5¾; 80 lb, 5@5¼; 90 lb, 4¾@5; 80 lb, 4½@4¾; 70 lb, 4@4¼; lambs also lower, ranging from 4½@6c for common to extra.

**New Corn.**

The fine condition of the new corn now coming forward has caused some of our merchants to request the Warehouse and Railway Commissioners to investigate and see if it is not equitable to drop the word "new," and allow the corn to be graded the same as old. One of the commissioners is expected in town in a day or two, and it is not improbable that the request may be granted. As has been stated several times before, the new crop is nearly if not fully as good as old corn, and sometimes it is difficult to discriminate between the two. As might be expected, this anticipated action has caused more desire to sell corn for future delivery, and to-day there was a decided weakness in the market.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, November 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 spring 94c; No 2 92½c cash; 92½c seller December; 93½c seller January; No 3 84@85c; rejected 81c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 79 cash; 73½c seller the year; rejected new 66@68c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 33¾c cash or seller the year; rejected 49¼@49¾c. Rye; demand active and prices advanced; No 1 84@84½c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 cash $1.25; seller January $1.28.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm; low grades $4@$5. Wheat dull at $1.08@1.09, closing firm at 1.07½c. Corn dull at 51c. Barley firm at $1.35@1.40. Rye dull at $1. Whisky firm at $1. Pork steady at $19.75@ 19.87½. Bacon none out of smoke. Lard nominally 12¾@12¾c cash.

**Foreign.**

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7⅝@7¾; middling Orleans 7¾; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,500 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 38s 3d@38s 6d. Peas 42s 6d. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 9d. Beef: new 84s; shoulders 23s.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—Corn lower; white and yellow 70@72½c. Oats weaker at 37@37½c. Pork dull and drooping at 21. Molasses firmer; no choice on hand; prime to strictly prime 50@ 51½c. Others unchanged.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, November 28.—Flour quiet at 12¾@13¾c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5. Wheat dull at $1.15. Corn steady at 58c. Oats steady at 45c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.00.

**Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—Flour steady at $3.00@6. Wheat steady at $1.01@1.09. Corn steady; car 58@59c. Oats 36@38c. Rye 90@93c. Barley $1.20@1.25.

**Oswego.**

OSWEGO, November 28.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.20 afloat. Corn steady; new high mixed 90c. Barley quiet.

**Detroit.**

DETROIT, November 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; amber $1.08. Corn steady; new 74c. Oats firm at 34@35c.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, November 28.—Cotton dull at 14@ 14¼c. Flour and corn unchanged. Corn easier at 83c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

**Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, November 28.—Wheat, Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white 8¾c; Ohio State 10¾c.

**Cotton.**

NEW YORK, November 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 14¾c; do Orleans 15¼c; futures closed steady; sales 14,050 bales; November 14 11-16c; December 14 11-16@14 12-32c; January 15 1-32@15 3-32c; February 15¾c; March 15 11-16@15 23-32c; April 16c; May 16 9-32@16 5-16c; June 16 17-32@16 9-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Cotton: demand good; sales of 5,200 bales; good ordinary to good ordinary 13½@14c; low middling to strict low middling 14⅜@14½c; middling to strict middling 14⅝@14¾c; receipts 3,947 bales; exports: coast 900; Great Britain 12,181; stock 176,099; consolidated last evening 41,000; on shipboard not cleared 10,000.

GALVESTON, November 28.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 14¼c; net receipts 3,000 bales; sales 1,007 bales.

CHARLESTON, November 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¼c; low middlings 13¾c; good ordinary 13¾c; net receipts 2,963 bales; gross 3,063 bales; exports: to France 1,489 bales; coast 1,626 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

**Live Stock.**

CHICAGO, November 28.—Cattle: receipts 800; market dull and prices unchanged from yesterday's quotations; shipments 22%. Hogs: receipts 24,000; market active and firm for good grades but dull for others; range $6@7.80 for poor to extra, with most sales to packers at $6.80@7.50; shipments 9,000. Sheep: receipts 600; market quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—Hogs: the market opened quiet but closed firm; common $6.25@6.75; medium to fair $6.90@7.10; fancy $7.20@7.40; receipts 2,642; packed: butchers' $7.10@7.40; receipts 10,734 head; shipments 713 head.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Hogs active; mixed lots $6.25@6.75; packing $7.40@7.70. Cattle unchanged.

**Wool.**

BOSTON, November 28.—The transactions in wool for the last week have been the smallest for a long time in consequence of the firmness of holders and the fear that business was entirely suspended until the 26th. Stock of medium fleeces so comparatively small that the prices of this class of wool are likely small that the prices of this class of wool are likely small that the prices of this class of wool are likely to be reinvigorated within the past few days. Values about a ¼ of a cent higher, and there was some considerable inquiry at the advance, but sellers generally refuse to sell. We are assured that at the delivery of the project of the Connellsville Railroad, at which time sales were made within the past week, there is little or no margin for profit, and 10¾ delivered in Baltimore, which amounts to about the same thing. Philadelphia quotations are also firm. New York at Bic. The shipments over the Penna. Railroad have increased somewhat within the past week, and the general look of the shipments being made to Baltimore, via the Connellsville route.

OIL BARRELS.

There has been little or nothing done in barrels this week, as it is dull, for several months, and as the stock here, and to arrive, is ample to supply the demand for months to come, the prospects for an early improvement are by no means encouraging. It is evident that a large number will have to be carried over into 1875. Prices are entirely nominal.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude Oil received this week | 16,013 bbls. |
| Crude Oil received last week | 35,535 " |
| Crude Oil received from Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875 | 1,397,276 " |
| Crude Oil received same time, 1873 | 1,798,779 " |
| Exports Refined this week per Penna. Railroad | 2,787 " |
| Exports Refined this week per Connellsville Railroad | 7,165 " |
| Exports Refined per Penna. Railroad since Jan., 1874 | 855,414 " |
| Exports Refined per Penna. Railroad same time, 1873 | 811,848 " |
| Total shipments per Connellsville R. R. up to date | 52,001 " |
| Total shipments this year by Penna. and Connellsville Roads | 907,415 " |

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| J Rushnell | National O W | 1,101 |
| J Rushnell | Brilliant O W | 477 |
| J Rushnell | Model O W | 561 |
| J H Sloan | Riverside O W | 81 |
| Greer & C | Lloyd O W | 86 |
| Owners | Citizens O W | 86 |
| G M Robinson | Freedom O W | 75 |
| G M Robinson | S Loomis & Co | 75 |
| Total | | 2,630 |

**The Meeting of Furnace Owners.**

On another page we publish a telegraphic report of the meeting of pig iron manufacturers held on Tuesday at the rooms of the American Iron and Steel Association, in Philadelphia. The view of the condition and prospects of the Iron trade taken by the meeting as expressed in the resolutions adopted, is gloomy indeed, though fully warranted by the facts of the case. The unanimous opinion of those present was, that the only way to save the iron trade from ruin is to further curtail the production of pig metal. Considering the number of furnaces already out of blast, this amounts, practically, to a recommendation that production be almost wholly stopped. In this matters in all other branches of their business policy, manufacturers will probably be governed by considerations of self interest, and we doubt very much if they will be influenced in any material degree by resolutions or the reports of committees, but must be admitted, however, that it is the part of wisdom just now to avoid piling up stocks of pig iron to depress the market when there shall be a revival of the consumptive demand. Whether it is more hazardous to buy out or to sell iron at a little below cost is a question which every furnace owner must and will decide for himself. Probably there are some who cannot afford to run out so long as they can sell iron at any price, and others who can make running expenses on the current sales of their higher grades of pig iron, but it cannot be denied that the resolutions given in our report of the meeting point out the only way in which the trade of next year can be saved from the depression which has characterized the trade of this. The feeling now prevails among well informed representatives of the iron trade with whom we have conversed within the past few days, that iron will go still lower, and that next year will see prices quoted far below the lowest yet reported. We hope this prediction will fail of realization, but nothing will insure that result sooner or more certainly than a continued over-production and the accumulation of large stocks of pig iron to be forced upon the market at any price which can be obtained for it. Comparatively few of our ironmasters can afford to carry stocks for any considerable season, and so long as makers stand ready to meet the views of consumers, so long will we have a depressed market, a lack of confidence and general "hard time" in the iron trade.—*Iron Age*.

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## RIVER NEWS.

**State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.**

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1874.

| Stations. | Above low water—ft. | Above Danger—ft. | Change in 24 hours—ft. | Direction of Flow. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brownsville, Pa. | 4 | +1 | | NW | | Cloudy. |
| *Brunswick | 3 | | | NE | | Clear. |
| Cairo, Ill. | 5 | +1 | 1 | Calm | | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati, O | 14 | 5 | +1 | S | W | Cloudy. |
| Confluence | 11 | | | NW | | Cloudy. |
| Davenport, Iowa. | 2 | 9 | −2 | NW | | Cloudy. |
| Evansville, Ind. | 7 | 3 | −3 | NW | | Cloudy. |
| Hermann | 1 | 6 | | N | | Cloudy. |
| Kansas City | 1 | 10 | | N | | Clear. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 4 | | | SE | | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | 1 | 12 | 6 | N | | Clear. |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 1 | 6 | | SW | | Fair. |
| Louisville, Ky. | 6 | +1 | 3 | SW | | Cloudy. |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 6 | | +6 | S | | Fair. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 15 | 6 | −3 | W | | Clear. |
| *New Geneva, Pa. | 10 | | −3 | W | | Cloudy. |
| Oil City, Pa. | 2 | | +9 | W | | Cloudy. |
| Paducah, Ky. | 5 | | +10 | E | | Cloudy. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 4 | | −4 | W | | Lt Snow. |
| *Plattsmouth | 2 | | −1 | N | | Fair. |
| Shreveport, La. | 7 | | +8 | SW | | Cloudy. |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 1 | | −1 | NW | | Clear. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 7 | | −3 | N | | Cloudy. |
| St. Paul | River frozen | | | NW | | Fair. |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 4 | | +9 | Calm | | Clear. |
| Morgantown | 10 | | +3 | W | | Cloudy. |
| Lacrosse | River frozen | | | NW | | Fair. |
| Dubuque | 0 | | −4 | W | | Clear. |

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROSE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river was about stationary yesterday, with 5 feet 3 inches by the marks; it is probable it would raise last night under the influence of Saturday's rain, although the weather has again turned colder.

The Garrett and large 9 boat at Wheeling for New Orleans. The Wheeling and Cincinnati packet Andes, is still on the dock at Cincinnati.

There was a hail of a new kind for the landing yesterday, and while we do not know certainly, we presume it is the one intended for Com. Kountz's new mountain boat, as it was to have been launched several days since.

The Juniata left Cincinnati for this port on Friday.

The Mollie Ebert arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday morning with a good trip. As noted in our last issue, she brought up among other things 400 tons of freight, 150 tons of pig iron. As will be seen by card, Capt. Backbone has changed her destination from New Orleans to Cincinnati and Louisville, and she will take her departure this afternoon at three o'clock. The Mollie is an A 1 boat, and with plenty of freight, she has good accommodations for passengers.

The W. W. Skillinger from Cincinnati, and Carrie Brooks from Zanesville, were due last night, and will undoubtedly be found in port this morning. The Brooks will return to Zanesville to-morrow at three P. M.

The crew of the Smoky City, laid up at Claysville, in the lower Ohio, with 12 barges of coal, will leave here to-day to take her on to New Orleans.

The Wild Duck, now regularly inspected by Captain Adams to state, will positively take her departure for St. Louis on Wednesday, and shippers should make a note of this, and be governed accordingly.

The Iron Mountain, of "Gray's famous Iron Line," is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati on Wednesday. Whether she can depend on the same gang clear through.

Chas. Reigert of the Monongahela House, Cincinnati, has temporarily has charge of the office of the Mollie Ebert, will probably start for Cincinnati today by rail.

No fatal accidents are reported to the coal fleet, and as they have before this got through the worst part of the river, nothing is expected. While there have been a number of accidents in the way of sinking and grounding, the "run," taking everything into consideration, has been unusually fine.

The Exchange and Juniata, from Cincinnati, are due here this week.

Some of the Monongahela steamers reported the Storm No 2 as having sunk a stone boat; we are informed it was the Venture, and not the Storm, that did the mischief.

Business at the landing, while it is not all that we would like to see it, is perhaps about all that can reasonably be expected, at this time.

The Granville State was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday, but the Exchange was advertised to follow on Monday.

The Louisville *Courier-sayes*: Col. McClosky, the head-man of Pendleton, Pittsburgh, has taken possession of Goose Island for a coal yard, and Mr. Bate wants to know through court "how that is himself." Injin Bill Smith holds possession of the other end of the island for McClosky, and Bill will "have his say" in the case, you bet.

—Saturday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Notwithstanding the inclement weather—rain and snow prevailing all day—business was brisk on the levee, the departures numbering 18 steamers and 4 barges, with about 5,000 tons of freight. The following rates will prevail to-morrow. To Memphis—25 

# HOME NEWS.

**Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph.**

The Allegheny fire alarm telegraph office in the city building has been refitted, and the apparatus and battery put in first class condition. The work of putting the alarm boxes and telegraph line in good condition will now be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

**Pennsylvania Railroad.**

Travelers on the Pennsylvania Railroad should make a note of the change of time in the schedule. The changes are as follows: The Pacific express west will arrive at 6:50 A. M., instead of at 8:11 as formerly, and Cincinnati express at 7:41 A. M., being one hour earlier. Wall's accommodation No. 1 will leave at 6:31 instead of 7:10, and Brinton accommodation No. 2, West, will arrive at 8:21 A. M., ten minutes earlier. The new schedule went into effect last night.

**RAILROAD COLLISION.**

**Accident on the Pan Handle.**

Early yesterday morning an express train collided with a freight train on the Pan Handle railroad, some miles below Steubenville, and a number of freight cars were telescoped and badly damaged but no one was hurt. There were several Pittsburgh ers on the train.

**"GOSPEL MEETINGS."**

**The Campaign of the Y. M. C. A.—The Opera House Overflowing Last Night —The Programme for the Week.**

The announcement that Major D. W. Whittle, of Chicago, would preach and P. P. Bliss sing, attracted an immense throng to the Opera House last night, hundreds of whom failed to gain admission. The house was literally packed with people, and yet there were several hundred who were turned away disappointed.

The services were carried out according to the announcement. Major Whittle preached a plain, practical, earnest sermon, urging higher consecration upon the part of Christians, and the acceptance of a Savior's mercy upon the part of the unconverted. Mr. Whittle speaks with a nervous energy that engages attention throughout, and makes his remarks the more impressive and earnest. The singing of the evening was conducted by Prof. Bliss, who justly ranks as a vocalist of singular purity and volume of voice.

This meeting was the opening of the special series of "Gospel Meetings" which are to be held this week. The programme embraces religious services every evening except Saturday at Rev. Dr. Howard's church, on Penn avenue. Bible readings in the afternoon of each day except Wednesday and Saturday, and a special all-day prayer meeting and fast day observance on Wednesday. This meeting will be conducted by ministers representing each of the denominations. Each minister will occupy the services for one hour, and the meeting is designed more especially as a consecration meeting for Christians.

The evening services and the Bible readings are under the direction of Major Whittle and Prof. Bliss.

**WHISKY'S VICTIM.**

**The Last Drink—Crushed to Death.**

On Saturday evening a colored man named Charles Hollis and two white men, who were in the employ of the contractor who is grading the Evergreen road, leading from the Perrysville road to Evergreen, drove to Allegheny in a cart and got a bale of hay. While in the city they became intoxicated and at a very late hour they started on their return. Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning as they were driving along the Evergreen road they drove over an embankment. The men were all thrown out and the hay and cart fell upon Hollis, killing him almost instantly.

The white men who were not materially injured were somewhat sobered up by the accident, and succeeded in securing assistance near at hand. A messenger was also sent to the city and Dr. B. B. Smith taken out, but the visit of the physician was fruitless, although the companions of Hollis had not at first realized that he was dead. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**THE PUDDLERS' DIFFICULTY.**

**The Iron Manufacturers and Employes Meet on Saturday. But Arrive at No Conclusion.**

The puddlers and iron manufacturers held another meeting on Saturday, but nothing new or of any importance was developed. The same points that have been presented heretofore were discussed again, and with the same results as before. The puddlers made their point of disagreement a little more distinct than before. They claim that if the manufacturers can afford to pay according to the old scale, when iron is one-tenth above three cents, they can afford it when it is three, and the card has not been below that. The manufacturers claim that iron is selling for less than two and a half cents, and that it is only the purpose of maintaining the scale until it can be readjusted that they have not changed the card. Harry Oliver set forth the condition of the iron interests in a rather discouraging light. He says that the iron mills of this county circulate $150,000 per day; all of which will stop with the mills, a condition of affairs which is likely to be forced upon them soon, as they cannot pay the high prices. He argued that rents and cost of living would all have to come down soon to accommodate the reduction of wages. Messrs. Harris and Ryan could not see it in that light, and did not see how it was that rents would come down while taxes were up, or how the cost of living could be reduced while the demand remained for groceries and meat. Mr. Harris referred to the official statement that the city taxes would amount per cent. next year, which would have to be added to the rent. As far as the proposition goes, he said they would have none of it. Mr. Chalfant said it had been intimated several times that the puddlers did not believe the statements made by the manufacturers, and suggested that they appoint a committee to examine the books of any of all the mills in the city and satisfy themselves. To this proposition there was no response, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*, which was regarded by the manufacturers as an indication that the puddlers were in earnest and would not yield, while they say means a strike, as they cannot continue the present prices, and will let the mills stand rather than run them at such a heavy loss. The thirty days expire one week from to-day.

**BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES.**

**Saturday's Record of Crime.**

On Saturday morning early Henry Ernest, of Punxsatawney, Jefferson county, while asleep in a room at the American hotel, on Liberty street, was robbed of his vest containing seventy dollars in money and $1,200 in notes. The garment had been placed under his pillow for safe keeping. The notes are described as follows: One sixty-day note for $200, drawn by Leopold Heilbroner to the order of Henry Ernest, on which $100 has been paid; one at six months for $400, drawn by Jordan & Co. of Kittanning, to the order of Ernest & Bibbick; one for $100, due December 1, same drawers and indorsers; one at sixty days for $200, drawn by same parties to the order of Henry Ernest, and one at sixty days for $269, same drawers and indorser. The last three notes were all dated last Friday week. The stolen money and papers have not yet been recovered, nor has any clue to the thief been obtained.

The office of F. Sellers & Co., at the corner of Tenth and Penn streets, was entered by a thief at noon on Saturday, and a pocket-book containing a small amount of money and several checks, valueless to the thief, were stolen. The money was abstracted from the book, and it and the checks were thrown into the yard of Marvin & Co.'s cracker factory, where they were subsequently found and returned to the owners.

Two burglaries were committed at Hazlewood on Saturday morning. At the residence of Mr. Pollock all the silverware had been gathered together, in readiness to pack off, but before the preparations had been completed the burglars were frightened off by the servant girl, whose morning nap was finished sooner than usual—something very uncommon for servant girls. From the drug store of Mr. C. Evans, at the same place, fifteen hundred cigars were stolen, and a trunk belonging to a young lady, who had just arrived on a visit to the family, was also rifled of its contents, including a quantity of clothing and some valuable jewelry.

The South Side has not escaped unmolested. The residence of Mr. Smith, on Jane street, was entered, and a watch and other jewelry taken. Mr. Brinker's boarding house on Thirteenth street, where the car drivers and conductors board, was entered, and the wearing apparel of the inmates carried off, but during the morning strewn along the pavement, with the pockets rifled of their contents. Another boarding house on Carkhin's alley was entered, but the thieves were surprised, and left without securing any booty.

**Special Notice.**

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainty of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, soda, salt, acid or baking powder to produce Biscuit, Cake of any kind, Dough-nuts, Puddings, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The self-raising is fully mixed with the flour by machinery, so that every particle of flour has its particle of self-raising. You can use your own receipts or those printed on every sack of the flour. With buckwheat, all that is required to produce the lightest of cakes, is to take our self-raising buckwheat flour and make a batter with water and bake at once on a hot griddle. With our Flour and Buckwheat, your Biscuit, &c., will always be the same. This flour, as well as our Superfine Crackers and Soda Cakes, will be found at all the grocers; also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill. S. MARVIN & CO.

**European Steamship Arrivals.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, exchange and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Holland, at London.

**$10 to $1,000** invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tums bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&8

# WAR ON THE YOUGH.

## A Deadly Conflict Between Italians and Miners.

**A Sabbath Day's Battle at Buena Vista—The Romans Attempt to Cross the Rubicon—Driven Back with Heavy Loss—Three Men Killed and Five Dangerously Wounded—The Military Called Out—Sheriff Hare and His Deputies Visit the Battle Ground.**

The employment of Italian labor to assist in the coal mining operations in Allegheny county has not been unattended with trouble, as all know who have read in the newspapers accounts of the skirmishes which have followed the introduction of the Romans into the pits along the Panhandle and Connellsville Railroads. For two or three weeks past, however, matters appeared to have quieted down and the martial spirit that displayed itself so fiercely at first had so far disappeared that many began to think all difficulty was at an end, that the English speaking miners had accepted the situation and consigned their avocation to their Italian brethren, and that the latter would after all prove to be the embodiment of all the requisites which constitute efficient coal miners. It might have been had not the Italians at Armstrong station, on the Connellsville railroad, permitted their warlike spirit to again lead them into trouble. Hopes of the success of Italian mining labor, at least so far as Armstrong's is concerned, must in a measure be dashed to the ground by the affair of yesterday—the most serious and the only one attended with fatal results that has occurred yet.

As our readers are well aware, Mr. Chas. Armstrong imported to his coal works on the Youghiogheny river, opposite Buena Vista, and some distance above McKeesport, a large number of Italians to take the place of his miners, who had quit work owing to a disagreement regarding the price to be paid for mining. The foreigners were very warmly received by those who were to be supplanted, and who looked upon the newcomers as intruders. Fights have been of frequent occurrence, and have been met with muskets, the fusilades that took place were far more dangerous than enjoyable. No one was killed, though, until yesterday's battle was inaugurated.

THE WAR COMMENCED.

Which party originated it our reporter was unable to learn, owing to the numerous conflicting reports that are current in connection with the affair. It is stated, however, that on Saturday night the Italians commenced firing across the river into the little town of Buena Vista, and the spirit of the old miners is of such a character that they never permit to pass unnoticed anything that can be construed into an affront, particularly when it comes from their enemies. So that a better idea of the scene of operations may be formed it is necessary to state that the mines, or Armstrong's station, whichever you please, are situated in Westmoreland county, and directly on the line of the Connellsville railroad. It is here the Italians are entrenched, and live in delicately constructed frame houses scattered along the river bank. On the opposite side of the Youghiogheny, in Allegheny county, and perhaps a quarter of a mile below Armstrong's, is Buena Vista, the stronghold of the old miners, and a place which an Italian, valueing his life at the worth of a farthing, dare not set foot. A friendly Roman, visit could only have been made in imminent peril. To fire directly across the river into Buena Vista, it would have been obligatory on the part of the Italians to go some distance down along the river bank, and for the old miners to pour a volley straight into Armstrong's they would have to go up the river. A fusilade diagonally between the two places could only be dangerous to large bodies of men, and it is probably owing to this fact, when the many skirmishes that have taken place are considered, that the newspapers have not ere this chronicled the death of a number of miners. Until yesterday, the only damage that had been done was the perforating of several dwelling houses and sheds. It is said, though with how much truth is left to others to conjecture, that every time the Italians heard the Buena Vista church bell summoning the faithful to evening worship or Sunday service, they began firing into the town, under the impression that the alarum bell was calling across the country to the miners to assemble for a foray or sortie against their enemies.

THE BATTLE.

The Saturday night firing, above referred to, and which may have amounted to but very little or nothing, had the effect of causing a number of old miners to congregate yesterday morning in Buena Vista. Seventy-five of them were reported to be on hand, but Sheriff Hare informed our representative that he did not think there were over twenty-five or thirty. The Italians, prompted by some unscrupulous interested attack on Buena Vista about half past nine o'clock yesterday morning. They procured a large force of about 200, and twenty-one armed men taking their place in it, they commenced to paddle across the river. The stream is not very wide between the two places, but before the party had succeeded in effecting a crossing it was made the recipient of a valley of musketry from Buena Vista, which killed three of the Italians and very badly wounded five others. The men at once put back for their starting place and reached the Westmoreland side without the loss of any more of their number. The battle thus begun was kept up the entire day and only ended with the fall of night and the surrender of the Italians. The excitement in the neighborhood of the struggle was intense and a large crowd gathered from the surrounding country and from the nearest railway stations, attracted by the musketry firing reaching the live long day among the hills of the Yough.

The names of the killed were Frank Alotto and Ambrose Malami. The former was shot through the abdomen and the latter through the head. Giovanni Pestalozzi, the third one killed, was shot through the hip.

TROOPS SENT FOR.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday evening General Pearson received a dispatch informing him of the condition of affairs and requesting that a detachment of militia be sent up by rail to quell the turmoil and prevent any further fighting. The request was promptly complied with, and the Washington Infantry and Heath Zouaves were got in readiness to leave on a moment's notice, but fortunately their services were not required, another telegram being received about three hours later, 7:30 o'clock, stating that all danger was over, as the Italians had surrendered.

Sheriff Hare also received word of the conflict and that his presence was imperative for the establishment of peace and order. Mr. E. K. Hyndman, General Superintendent of the P., W. & B. R. R., in response to a dispatch sent to him at Connellsville, ordered an engine and passenger coach to be placed at the disposal of the Sheriff. Accompanied by Deputy Sheriffs Fife, Sam Cinley, O'Donnell, Long, Tom. Cinley, Borie and Pollitt, the Sheriff left the city about half past five o'clock, and in due time arrived at Armstrong's, but he found the fighting all over, and that place being out of the jurisdiction he had no authority, and was obliged to leave matters in the hands of the Westmoreland county officers to whom the Italians had surrendered and laid down their arms. Crossing the river into Buena Vista he encountered no signs of blood-shed, nor was he greeted with astonishing indications that the grim spirit of war was walking abroad in the land. Apparently everything was quiet and serene, and the closing of dark upon the cold November Sabbath day was not disturbed by the scenes of death and the shedding of blood that transpired a few hours of the day. A number of horses, saddled and bridled and ready for instant use attracted his attention and he was led to believe that they were kept in waiting for the purpose of dispatching couriers across the hills to the mines on the Monongahela river for reinforcements in case the Italians attempted to again cross the river and attack the town. As a precautionary measure he left four of his deputies in Buena Vista, thinking them sufficient to answer all demands for assistance in the preservation of peace. After a further survey of the field, seeing that the quiescent state of affairs would likely remain unbroken, and concluding that it would be unnecessary to remain until morning, he returned to the city, getting back about ten o'clock last night.

STEALING FIRE ARMS.

Some weeks ago Mr. Armstrong took from the miners all the arms in their possession and locked them up in a store room, but on Saturday, Fred. Guscetti says, they broke into the room and regained the fire arms.

The appearance of the houses of the Romans are perforated from top to bottom with bullet holes, and how some of the females escaped being killed is a mystery. The old miners used an arm known as the Spencer rifle. It shoots seven bullets, and a number from one of them would go through and through such frail buildings as furnish abiding places for the Italians. The wives of the foreigners were in these houses during the whole day, and numbers of them narrowly escaped being killed. Guscetti, who is the agent for the Italians, and attends to their wants, wanted Sheriff Hare to bring the women and wounded men to the city with him last night, but he could not do it as his accommodations were not more than sufficient to accommodate his own party. The wounded are being as well cared for as possible under the circumstances, and it is said those who were killed will be brought to the city and turned over for burial and the others to be out of harm's way.

BARN BURNED.

Having left Buena Vista and reached McKeesport on the way back home, the Sheriff learned at the latter place that after he had departed from Buena Vista, a large barn belonging to Mr. Armstrong, and situated on a hill some distance from the scene of the contest, had been set on fire. He consulted with himself for a while as to whether it would be best to turn back, or not, but he finally determined to return to the city, and upon reaching the depot he was informed by a telegram that the fire was out.

The Italians it is said have had enough of mining life on the Connellsville railroad and have expressed a wish to leave as soon as a train can be procured to take them away. Sheriff Hare will visit Mr. Armstrong this morning, inform him of the desire of his men and request him to remove them as being the best and easiest method to settle the difficulty that has already caused death and much animosity and bitter feeling.

## THE RAILROAD CONTRACT.

**The Policy and Legality of the Pending Ordinance—What Will be the Effect of Continuing the Contract**

There is pending in Councils an ordinance that involves more largely the interests of the city than any that have been under consideration for a long time. Its history is briefly this: Two years ago, a contract was entered into between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad, under which the railroad company was to lower its tracks at East Liberty, in order that bridges might be thrown across the track, and yet the general grade of streets maintained, said bridges to be built by the company, at its own expense. Cherry alley and Sycamore avenue were to be widened; and the elevator removed, and the danger attendant on the shifting and moving of trains in the vicinity of elevator avoided. The city, on its part, in return for these great benefits, was to vacate Grant street, between Seventh avenue and Liberty street, to the company. This briefly states the contract.

The design of this arrangement was to secure mutual advantages, it being a question which party gained the most. In our view, the chief benefit will accrue to the city. The railroad gains the vacation of Grant street from Seventh avenue to Liberty street. If one will be at the pains to look at the portion of street to be vacated, he will see that this street, for the block to be vacated, is bounded on one side by the Pan Handle and Adams Express freight sheds, and on the other side by the metal yard. It is occupied by street car tracks. The freight wagons and street cars monopolize it, and it is of little more advantage to travel in the city, or to the general public than though it were not there, but already vacated. Any person can convince himself of this fact by a half-hour's investigating any day. Yet the vacation of this useless street is what Pittsburgh concedes,—for what?

She receives in return, improvements, without cost, that will contribute, when completed, largely to the safety of the lives of her citizens, and the appearance and convenience of the city. These improvements will cost about $2,000,000, and if not made by the company, *must be made by the city*, ere long. To those who have kept pace with the advance of the city in population and general improvements, this must be plain. There has accumulated, at points along the hill, on the right of the railroad, a larger population, which must either have access to that portion of the city lying on the Allegheny river, by means of bridges over the railroad track, and artificial approaches, or be driven to come down Washington street,—a circuitous and difficult route. Does any sane person think, that these persons, with the voting power they possess, will long delay a *demand* that councils shall provide these conveniences? But at several points between this and East Liberty other bridges will be demanded, as coming business will be found in crossing the tracks. Ellsworth avenue, one of the finest of the new avenues, crosses the track near East Liberty. So of Shady Lane, now a spacious, well shaded street. So, after a little, of Hiland avenue. It needs no argument to show, that it is vastly better that the tracks of the railroad should be lowered, and the bridges made to span the track, gracefully, above grade. This is obvious. And it is also true that Councils must provide these changes if it prevents the railroad from doing it. To do this will add over $1,500,000 to the debt of the city,—a fact that will cost some gentlemen their places in Councils, and to do it will result in their displacement because of non-action. The people *will* have what they want.

If a little patient thought were given to the improvement of the city that would attend the removal of the elevator, and the widening of Seventh street and Cherry alley, they would see that this alone will add very largely to the value of real estate there. It is necessary to the full development to realize the value of this change. But we venture the affirmation that once done, Councils would not have it undone. Thus the changes made, while involving a large outlay of money to the railroad, will represent a corresponding advantage to the city. It is as though this proposition were made: If the city will vacate Grant street, between Seventh and Liberty, the Pennsylvania Railroad, will make changes and improvements that will advantage the city $2,000,000. Is this a bad bargain for the city? We certainly think not,—especially when, if the arrangement is not carried out, the city must, ere long, spend $2,000,000 to reach the identical advantages offered her for nothing. Thus in the direction of economy there is really pending a question of $4,000,000. It is shall the city receive $2,000,000 benefit for comparatively nothing, or spend $2,000,000 of taxpayers' money to get it?

It is to be borne in mind that the Railroad company wishes to complete its contract, and that those who seek to break it, are the identical persons who originally sought to prevent its being made. The point is made that the contract was to have been completed in two years, and was not. This is true. It is further affirmed that the Railroad company has not sought to execute the contract in good faith. This is not true. Let us look at the facts, and if they prove that the company has acted in good faith, but been deterred by causes beyond its control from compiling by the time limit, the question very naturally comes up, ought it not to be treated as leniently and fairly as others with whom the city has contracts.

Some little time after the contract was signed and had agreed to make the contract before it was completed; but within a month after it was signed by Mr. Thomson, now dead, work was begun. Over fifty men have been employed, preparing to lower tracks, a labor of vast extent, and on which over $25,000 have already been expended. $40,000 have been expended in getting out and transporting stone, that known as the "Derry"—the best in the State being used. At Shady Lane, Penn avenue and Thirty-third street work has been in progress on the abutment, those at Shady Lane being complete, and over $6,000 expended on the two others. Thus over $56,000 have been actually expended, and contracts involving $500,000 have been entered into. Does this look like bad faith? But we are called upon to remember that for fourteen months of these two years, a panic has been abroad in the country which has stopped or delayed all great enterprises. Have any of our manufacturers or others engaged in great ventures in these two years? And if, in that time of unusual financial depression, the Pennsylvania Railroad has spent $56,000, and contracted to the amount of $500,000 more, does it not look like the most perfect good faith?

This argument of bad faith will not stand. What, then, should be done, where a party, acting in good faith, is legitimately prevented from completing its contract at the precise time? There is no question of viewing this. 1st. What has been the custom in similar cases? How many of our contractors have completed their contracts at the time agreed on? Few, if any. What was done by the city when the contractors acted in good faith? Nothing. The contractors were allowed to complete their work. Why change this rule now? 2nd. Is it to the advantage of the city to break this contract? Surely, if the city will lose by doing it, it is not good policy to do it. Certainly, Councils do not design to heap two millions of debt on the people to get what is offered them for little. Let us see how this stands.

What does the city give? It vacates for one square a street that is practically useless to the general public. This is what is yielded to the company.

What does it get? It will have Seventh avenue widened by the railroad company, from Cherry alley to the east line of Grant street, to the width of 80 feet, and Cherry alley will be widened, at the expense of the company, fifty feet—that is from twenty, (its present width) to seventy feet. Again it has a bridge opened, and gives the city two grand thoroughfares. But this aside *the company will actually give the city more land than it receives from the city through the vacating of Grant street*. But a slice off the company's property, fifty feet wide from Liberty to Seventh avenue along Cherry alley, and add ten feet to the width of Seventh avenue, between the points given above, and the company gives to the city more ground than they get. But this is not all. On Cherry alley, in addition to the seventy feet of street, the company have to furnish sufficient room to do all their loading and unloading of freight and passengers, so as not to interfere with the street or sidewalks. Now they are compelled to occupy Grant street, the eastern sidewalk of which has been virtually abandoned by foot passengers, north of Seventh avenue.

In addition to giving to the city more land than it receives from it under this contract, the railroad company are bound to construct ten bridges and two tunnels, in all, at the following points: Bridge at Washington street; at the upper end of the Hospital grounds; and Thirty-third street; a bridge or tunnel at Neville street; rebuild the bridge at Seventh avenue; bridges at Aiken avenue, at Penn street, at Ellsworth avenue, at Hiland avenue, at Shady Lane, and at Penn avenue; a tunnel at Dallas avenue and a bridge at Lang avenue.

Still further, the company are bound to remove the grain elevator, which, although an excellent thing in itself, and now paying the handsome dividend of ten per cent., is a nuisance to the whole location, and has received maledictions from property holders sufficient to have sunk a less formidable structure. It cost $180,000, and as two-thirds of the material would be dead loss when taken down, the removal is no trifling matter. The whole city would rejoice to see it in some more favorable situation.

Another important part of the contract is the removal of all the rails leading to the Lawrenceville and Allegheny depots, and the metal yards, leaving an unobstructed passage way, forty feet wide, from Cherry alley to the depot, on the south side. So, too, the abutment of the Washington street bridge, on the north side. This would be left on the company's own ground, so as to keep entirely clear of the Liberty street sidewalk.

This, then, is what the city gets. Would not members of Council be willing to make a private contract of the kind if they would derive so much and lose so little? Would they not quietly allow an ordinary contractor all the time he wished on a contract so advantageous to the city? The many outcrys given by the hill tax-fighters in relation to Washington street absolutely of no value. We have stated the salient points in the case plainly and truely. The fact that the Pennsylvania railroad is a party to the contract, so far from affording reason why good faith should not be observed by the city, is a stronger reason why the contract should be allowed to be completed. Who doubts its ability to do all it has agreed to? And no man can honestly doubt its good faith. taxation that we desire to snatch from the railroad the opportunity of adding $2,000,000 to the improvements of the city? Do our citizens enjoy the luxury of high taxes? Do they rejoice over the adding of millions to our city debt? Gentlemen of Councils, accept the kind advice of a steady friend,—remain quiet while the Pennsylvania Railroad prosecutes this great work.

## HAIL: COLUMBIA.

**The Pipe Line War—The Conduit Company Steals a March on its Enemy—The Connecting Link Laid—Threatenings of Carnage—The Embattled Hosts at Powes's Run—An Armistice—The Conduit Company in Peaceable Possession and the Case Before the Court.**

Score one for the Columbia Conduit company, as its strategy has been successful, and it has gained a victory for the time at least over its greatenemy, the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The new phase in the pipe line now, as it is called, was developed on Saturday, and consisted of the completion of the pipe line by the laying of the connecting link at Power's Run.

The litigation between the two companies has been of late so fully detailed in our columns that nothing further is needed to understand the present situation than a brief reference to the salient features of the fight. It will be remembered that the

COLUMBIA CONDUIT COMPANY,

as it is called, is organized under a very liberal charter, which was obtained from the Legislature several years ago. Some time after a free pipe law was passed which, however, was not applicable to Allegheny county. The design in this restriction was to give the Allegheny Valley Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania Company, control of the oil shipments to this city. Perhaps the free pipe line would never have passed had there been any indications that Butler county, so close to Allegheny, would so soon teem with the oleaginous fluid. But when the oil did make its appearance there it was too late to remedy the matter.

It was under these circumstances, that the organization now known as the Columbia Conduit Company desired privilege to lay a pipe line from the Butler oil regions, but their desires were in vain. They were not to be defeated however, and when refused by the Legislature, they undertook the charter granted in a previous year to a pipe line—a charter which gave them liberty to lay a pipe line almost anywhere within the bounds of the Commonwealth, but which had never been utilized. Organizing under this charter, the company set to work to lay a pipe line from Millerstown to Pittsburgh, and were well on the way with their work before the Pennsylvania Company fully realized the situation. There the war began. The charter was at first attacked, but that was not successful. Then the right of the pipe line to lay a pipe either over or under the railroad was contested, and in this the Railroad Company was victorious. It was decided by the Court that the pipe could not be laid under the wood boards of the railroad track, as that was infringing on the Company's right of way. The Columbia thus defeated held back a little, and meanwhile made every exertion to secure some legal technicality as a foothold, to enable it to defeat its great reward. This was at last found in

POWER'S RUN,

a small stream which crossed under the railroad, some distance above Fairview, where the company's tanks were located. The company at once purchased the land on either side of the run, and so claimed that the run was their property and that they could lay their pipes there. In pursuance of this belief they brought the pipe down to the run on one side from Millerstown and on the other up from Fairview, leaving just eighty feet to make the connecting link. The railroad company, however, saw this new departure, and threatened to tear the pipe up if it was laid, as they claimed that the title to the land held by the Conduit Company was not good. The Conduit Company appealed to Court, and the matter, after the tourney of the lawyers was held under advisement by the Court for further consideration. It was generally supposed that a decision would be made on Saturday, but the Conduit Company was impatient at the vexatious delays they had been subjected to, and so proceeded at once to cut the Gordian knot by laying the pipe.

SECRET PREPARATIONS.

They made their preparations secretly, but yet the Pennsylvania company seemed to have snuffed the battle from afar, and so endeavored to thwart the designs of their opponent.

During the past week the working force of the Conduit Company has been busy, apparently making arrangements to transfer the oil in some 8,000 barrels of tanks. The impression became general that the connecting link had been abandoned. A large number of hands were employed for several days in "picking" oil barrels, as though the piping would stop at a point opposite the large tanks. Friday was chosen as the day for this consummation of the deep-laid schemes. Having thus made every preparation, on Friday night a band of fifty men under Captain Gordon was sent up and secreted in the bushes in the locality. There were also relays of men within convenient hail, to be called upon in case of trouble.

The railroad company had posted a guard at the disputed point, with instructions to give the alarm whenever any attempt should be made to connect the pipe. All trains had orders to stop and reconnoitre. The night was dark, and it was believed there was no end to the number of trains running. All the night long the men waited, but there was no opportunity given them. The schedule in the meantime had been carefully studied, and it was found that there would be a gap of about two hours after the six o'clock accommodation had passed. The plan was thus matured, and as soon as this train passed the men jumped to work, and in an hour the job was complete. There were but three joints to fit, and the men working when a gravel train, that had not been expected, arrived, and on it came a number of the Pennsylvania railroad men.

THE RAILROAD'S KEY FIELD.

The Columbia boys had been designated by red badges for convenience in case of a fight, but the scrimmage did not take place as the troops rather fraternized. Breakfast had been provided for the workmen by the Conduit Company, and as an evidence of their good humor, they shared their supplies of both coffee and edibles with their enemies. Another war was out of the question under such circumstances, and there was a temporary truce.

In the meantime the Railroad Company's officers in the city heard of the strategetic movement of the company and commenced to recruit for the war. Likewise did the Conduit Company, and thus in a few hours the locality of Powers Run was invaded by belligerent hosts, and there was every indication that a battle royal would ensue. The men had been divided into companies and shipped by the Conduit Company, by two routes—the Allegheny Valley and the West Penn Road, so as to make a certainty of having a force on hand.

Happily, however, before the order to commence the work of spilling gore commenced, Calmer Counsels prevailed and both sides determined to have a

PEACEMEAL SETTLEMENT IN COURT.

To this end the Conduit Company, through their counsel, Messrs. Marshall, Patterson, Woods and Barton, filed in the District Court an amendment to their former bill in equity, in addition, praying restraining the Railroad Company from taking up the pipe, or in any way interfering with its operation. The application sets forth that since the original bill in this case was filed, the petitioners, without let or hinderance by the defendants, on their own ground under the railroad bridge, have laid down their pipes, connecting with their tanks, and without in any manner interfering with or injuring the property of the defendants; that the petitioners are informed, and actually believe, that the defendants intend, and are about, if not restrained by an injunction, will dig up, disconnect and destroy the pipe line, and cause great destruction and loss of oil, and stop the transportation of oil which is now from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels per day, and cause irreparable damages to the petitioners.

Mr. Hampton objected to this amended bill, but the objection was overruled and the bill was allowed to be filed.

BOND OFFERED.

With the amendment to their bill in equity, the Columbia Company filed an injunction bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with David Hostetter and M. L. Martin as sureties.

THE WHITE FLAG UP.

Mr. Hampton for the railroad company said that the pipe had had been laid in the night-time without knowledge. Mr. Hampton wished a reasonable time in which to prepare affidavits, and an altercation arising as to what should be done in the meanwhile, Mr. Hampton made the proposition that if the Conduit Company would disperse their men the Railroad Company would not interfere, and Tuesday being suggested as the time for a hearing, he agreed to allow the Conduit Company to pass their oil through the pipe until that time.

This proposition was agreed to, and so the war cloud passed away.

THE POWERS' RUN INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The Court, in making this arrangement for a hearing next Tuesday, said that regarding the question argued a month ago concerning the Powers' Run crossing, it had concluded not to grant an injunction, inasmuch as the company had a legal point, and it was not satisfied sufficiently to authorize the issuing of an injunction. The injunction was therefore refused.

STATISTICAL.

Some idea of the importance of this enterprise of the Conduit Company may be gathered from the fact that the "tankage" it has under control along its line amounts to over 150,000 barrels, and that from private parties other tankage can be secured of about 150,000 capacity. The company has spent about $500,000 on its work, and its success naturally is agreeable to oil refiners here, who want cheap freights.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

**Deeds Filed for Record.**

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

John Watson to James L. Hamilton, Sept. 16, 1874; lot in Twentieth ward, on Fifth avenue, 110x220 feet. Price ..... $5,500

Joseph Orr to George J. Brensinger, Aug. 17, 1874; 30x114 feet on Railroad street. Price ..... $4,000

Robert Henderson to Alfred Ab. Lindsay, Sept. 20, 1873; lot on Carrie street, Allegheny. 25x125 feet. Price ..... $625

Wm. C. Grayers to Thomas Crawford, January 19, 1874; three lots in Kingen's plan, Twentieth ward. Price ..... $3,500

Edward and Ruth A. House to Annie R. Speer; quit claim deed, Nov. 14, 1874; 20x112 feet on Penn avenue, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. Price ..... $20,000

John Hice to George Hice, May 8, 1838; tract of land containing 5 acres 6 perches in Findley township. Price ..... $200

Thomas Crawford to David N. Greayes, January 19, 1874; three lots in Kingen's plan, Twentieth ward. Price ..... $9,000

Wm. Wilton to Mrs. Sarah Oates, July 31, 1873; lot in Twenty-first ward, 12x81 feet. Price ..... $1

C. G. Murray and Ed Sullivan to Kate Savage, July 7, 1873; lot on Mt. Washington. 24x100 feet. Price ..... $150

James R. Newell to Wm. Boyd, June 3, 1874; lot in Thirty-seventh ward, 47x170 feet on Penn avenue. Price ..... $6,000

Sheriff's Deed to W. A. Sipe and Thomas B. Updike, March 21, 1874; interest of J. H. Wellace in lot on Adams street, Allegheny, 20x100 feet. Price ..... $425

Joseph Irwin, committee, to Neel and Wampler, Oct. 5, 1874, tract of land with improvements, in Versailles township, the property of Wm. Clinton. Price ..... $3,350

J. L. Brown to Alexander Kelly, March 10, 1874; a two story building in Thirteenth ward. Price ..... $400

John Murray to J. H. Legge, Oct. 8, 1874; five lots in Thirty-Second ward. Price ..... $1,293

## VIEWERS' REPORT.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the damages caused by the grading of Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by a Joint Resolution passed on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the grading of Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and raised a plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days notice of the time and place of meeting, the organization now known as the Conduit Company, did on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1874, at the office of Board of Viewers, in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

VIEWERS' REPORT—On damages by grade on Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Penn avenue.

| *Damages.* | *For Houses.* | *For Lots.* |
|---|---|---|
| Margaret Bippir | | $ 709 12 |
| William Burger | | 709 12 |
| J. H. Hackman | | 1,383 00 |
| William M'Adams | 1000 | 1,600 00 |
| J. Seiberger | 396 12 | 200 596 12 |
| C. Berringer | 720 | 200 920 00 |
| John Moran | 250 | 200 450 00 |
| F. Seiglestein | 875 | 200 1,075 00 |
| Mrs. Thomas | 3550 | 375 3,920 00 |
| John A. Robenstein | 450 | 200 650 00 |
| Daniel Williams | 1600 | 480 2,080 00 |
| Jas. Hanna | | 200 200 00 |
| Jolan Whalen | 500 | 200 700 00 |
| John Messner | 360 | 240 600 00 |
| John Hammel | | 480 480 00 |
| John Greenwald | 800 | 800 00 |
| Michael Gretch | 650 | 650 00 |
| Margaret Bippe | 1025 | 1,025 00 |
| John Howley | 1025 | 1,025 00 |
| Cris Gerner | 2650 | 2,650 00 |
| Robert Small | 1025 | 1,025 00 |
| Margaret Schlender | 600 | 600 00 |
| V. Gratzinger | | 975 00 |
| Fourteenth wd. public school | | 3,200 00 |
| Catholic School h'se | 400 | 400 00 |
| Charles P. Hold | | 600 00 |
| P. O'Neil | | 225 00 |
| M. Kirk | | 250 00 |
| M. Cahill | | 325 00 |
| M. & N. Cunningham | | 200 00 |
| Wm. Hilderbreech | | 150 00 |
| Klaus & Fisher | | 200 00 |
| F. Killeymayer | | 350 00 |
| Elizabeth Hipper | | 300 00 |
| Thomas Pruden | | 800 00 |
| Hugh Gallagher | | 400 00 |
| Daniel Corrigan | | 375 00 |
| John Lynch | | 300 00 |
| J. & D. Murdoch | | 1,200 00 |
| Geo. Bowers | | 1,200 00 |
| William Jack | | 450 00 |
| Gilbert Turner | | 50 00 |
| Anna Jack